FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 034 20 February 1987

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Roundtable Assesses Results of Peace Forum [Levin, Primakov, Shishlin] AA 1
Warsaw Treaty, NATO Envoys Meet in Vienna AA 8

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

IZVESTIYA on 17 Feb Foreign Ministry Briefing [18 Feb] CC 1
TASS Assails West Over Third World Debt CC 1
'International Cooperation' on Drug Abuse Urged CC 2

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Gromyko, Outgoing U.S. Envoy Discuss Ties A 1
Hartman Returns to U.S. A 1
Dobrynin Receives Peace Forum Participants A 2
Meets Trade Council President A 2
Discusses Forum With Scientists A 2
Reagan, Shamir Discuss 'Strong, Broad' Ties A 3
Reaction to Gorbachev Speech 'Inarticulate' [Zholkver] A 3
Shishlin Expects 'Change for the Better' A 4

CHINA

Sinologist on PRC Friendship Treaty Anniversary [Vasilyev] B 1
PRC-SRV Normalized Relations, Dialogue Urged [Mulatov] B 1
Deputy Trade Minister on Economic Ties Prospects [Bavrin in EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA 5 Feb] B 2

NORTHEAST ASIA

'Constructive' DPRK Proposals on Dialogue [TRUD 5 Feb] C 1
CPSU's Medvedev Greets DPRK Youth Delegation [KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 13 Feb] C 2
Moscow TV: Konnov on 'Tense' ROK Situation C 2

SOUTH ASIA

Reportage of Keshtmand Visit to Moscow 17-18 Feb D 1
Kabul Departure D 1
Ryzhkov, Others Greet D 1
Ryzhkov-Keshtmand Talks D 1
Lunch Speeches [PRAVDA 19 Feb] D 3
Further on Keshtmand Speech [Kabul BAKHTAR] D 8
Airport Farewell D 8

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

SRV Signs Cultural Cooperation Protocol E 1
CPV Cadre Delegation Discusses Agricultural Ties E 1
Tonga Crown Prince Arrives on Official Visit E 1
Shevardnadze To Visit Australia 3-5 Mar E 1
PRAVDA on Philippines Situation After Referendum E 2
[Kuznetsov, 16 Feb]

EASTERN EUROPE

SRFY's Gacic Cited on Improving Party Work F 1
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 18 Feb]
BCP Politburo Hails January Plenum Decisions [PRAVDA 11 Feb] F 1
Hungary's Havasi, Medvedev Hold Talks in Moscow [Budapest MTI] F 2

WESTERN EUROPE

Antonov, Kamentsev Meet W. Germans, UK Minister G 1
[IZVESTIYA 18 Feb]
Zagladin Discusses Joint Ventures in FRG [Bonn DIE WELT 19 Feb] G 1

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Iraq's 'Aziz Arrives in Moscow 20 Feb H 1
Met by Shevardnadze H 1
Holds 'Businesslike Exchange' H 1
Anatoliy Gromyko Interviewed on Reforms, Relations H 2
[Amir in Cairo JUMHURIYAH 17 Feb]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

IZVESTIYA on 'Militarist' UK Stance in Falklands K 1
[Cherepanov 17 Feb]

USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Supreme Soviet Presidium Pardons Iosif Begun R 1
Criminal Code Being 'Reexamined' R 1
Internal Affairs Official on Returning Emigres R 2
Government Officials Retired, Promoted R 2
[SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSSR: OTDEL PERVYY No 3]
Gromyko Presents Awards in Kremlin Ceremony R 2
Ligachev Meets With State Dance Director R 3

AUCCTU Head: 24 Feb Agenda, 'Redoubling' Economy R 3
Cooperation With U.S. Unions R 4
West Used 'Vile Lies' of 'Forced Labor' at Chernobyl [Shabayev] R 5
Kazakh Education Minister Relieved of Duties R 6
Two Killed, 200 Hurt in Alma-Ata Rioting [AFP] R 6
Actions Against Students R 7
Confiscation of Dachas in Kazakhstan Reported [IZVESTIYA 14 Feb] R 8
RSFSR Council of Ministers on Housing, Overreporting [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 18 Feb] R 9
RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Meets 18 February R 10
RSFSR Prosecutor's Office Discusses 1986 Results [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 18 Feb] R 11
Ukraine Prosecutor's Office Examines 1986 Results [PRAVDA UKRAINY 12 Feb] R 12
Roy Medvedev Views Gorbachev Reform Proposals [Madrid EL PAIS 3 Feb] R 13
MA'ARIV Interview [17 Feb] R 15
Mozhayev Assesses Sizov Novel on Khrushchev Era [LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 11 Feb] R 17
Bovin Condemns 'Soviet Socialist Conservatism' [NEW TIMES 9 Feb] R 21
PRAVDA Discusses Restructuring Social Science [11 Feb] R 25
PRAVDA Editorial on Elective Party Organs' Role [14 Feb] R 27
Bromley Assesses USSR's Nationalities Policy [PRAVDA 13 Feb] R 29

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

CSA Issues January Industrial Performance Report [EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA Feb] S 1

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Paper Reviews January Stockraising Figures [EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA Feb] T 1

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmos Satellites Launched 19, 20 February U 1
Cosmos-1822 U 1
Cosmos-1823 U 1

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Yazov Attends Commemoration of War Hero Govorov [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 20 Feb] V 1

ROUNDTABLE ASSESSES RESULTS OF PEACE FORUM

LD191324 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 17 Feb 87

[Program entitled "On the Results of the International Forum 'For a Nuclear-Free World, for the Survival of Humanity'," presented by All-Union Radio commentator Viktor Nikolayevich Levin; with Academician Yevgeniy Maksimovich Primakov, director of the Institute of World Economy and International Relations; and political observer Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin]

[Text] [Levin] Hello, esteemed comrades. As you know, our program is devoted to the outcome of the forum for a non-nuclear world and human survival. The very fact the forum has been convened is unprecedented; it illustrates the process of expansion of the world forces' potential, of the broadening of representation of social groups joining in the effort to resolve the vital task facing humanity, that of ensuring lasting peace.

[Primakov] I will begin by saying the forum was distinguished not even as much by the fact that wider and wider circles are being drawn into the struggle for peace, as by the fact that it is a principally new format, which had been shaped in the following way.

It was usual for us to meet people who shared our views, to have talks with them; the talks were largely joined by those who were with us in the majority of areas, so to speak, by those who sided with our policies. Now a new idea has come into being: let us turn in general to those who have mastered their subjects, who are experts in their fields -- I mean above all scientists who are involved with nuclear issues, of course, and political scientists. Myself, I was precisely in the political science group. We turned to them, by far not all of whom share our views on the ways of normalizing the international situation. Moreover, I will say the majority of those who came, they a priori, so to speak, opposed our position.

A working group was formed -- by political scientists, for example -- and I was included in that group. We invited our colleagues one by one, those whom we know, who had made good names for themselves, who influence public opinion in a certain way -- we invited them to come to Moscow. A similar situation emerged with others as well: with natural scientists, with religious and cultural figures, and so forth. Several roundtables were held at the same time. Very original conversations, or debates, were conducted at those roundtables. I will cite the example of our roundtable. The point was we had no reports, no speeches were written beforehand at all.

I opened the session of that roundtable by posing a few questions: How should we proceed further from Reykjavik? What could be done to stabilize the international situation? What do the issues of global and regional stabilization have in common? and so forth. The questions were formulated in that way, quite neutrally as you see. I invited everybody to take part in discussion on those issues, and discussion was very interesting: each participant had an opportunity to speak, all spoke specifically, in response to speeches by other colleagues, and made no lengthy speeches. A certain opinion was thrashed out; I would not say it was a consensus, it was a clash of different views. What was it that all were unanimous about? All agreed specific steps and some sort of specific measures should be found and outlined, to help the international situation become stabilized and prevent the world from falling into a yawning abyss which has opened and threatens to swallow mankind.

[Levin] Yevgeniy Maksimovich, in this connection I would like to seize the occasion and emphasize the fact that it is indeed easy to come to terms with like-minded people, and it is more difficult to talk to those who see the problems facing mankind in a different light. Perhaps we would not be able to resolve the problems we find in our way without such dialogue, without attempts to achieve mutual understanding.

[Primakov] You are right, there is another point which is also of great significance. You know, I was astounded that quite a few participants in the discussion, who are rather well-known in their fields, who deal professionally with many issues associated with security and disarmament, have no detailed knowledge of our stand. For example, it was news for many that the Soviet Union had offered -- even now, in conditions when as is known, the United States has not joined the Soviet moratorium on nuclear testing -- to embark on talks on a nuclear test ban, and that the first phase of those talks would deal with three issues: first, on the ceiling, that is on the size of conducted nuclear explosions; second, on the number of those nuclear explosions; and third, on issues associated with any, so to speak, monitoring measures, to resolve these three issues as early as in the first phase; incidentally, these are very close to what the House of Representatives is demanding at the moment. The U.S. Administration, as is known, would not do that. Many experts are not aware of all the ins and outs of our stand, of the constructive nature of our stand, of some sort of additional measures that we take in the search for a compromise.

[Levin] It seems to me the religious leaders who assembled for this forum were better informed. I base my judgment on the appeal adopted by those 215 believers from 56 countries of the world who met in Moscow. They write: We have arrived here not to tie ourselves to policies of a single country, but we appreciate the unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing which was declared as a measure of trust of a higher order, for its worth. It deserves a positive response.

[Shislin] Viktor Nikolayevich, here, of course, it was not only religious figures who came to be in accord with the Soviet activities...

[Levin interrupts] I should hope so.

[Shishlin] ... on stopping nuclear testing, that's a fact. Yevgeniy Maksimovich is absolutely right when he says that all in all, national points of view were often prominent in the framework of the Moscow forum, and naturally, every person viewed the interests of both his own country, world politics, and the destinies of the international security from his corner. On the whole, it became clear, of course, that the forum on its own provided proof of the fact that we really live in an interdependent world, in an interlinked and an increasingly integral world.

That fact dramatically singles out three problems: First is naturally the problem of human survival, the problem of curbing, curtailing the arms race, and above all the nuclear arms race; the second is regional conflicts which cast a deep shadow on international relations; and the third is the exacerbation of the so-called global problems, the resolution of which through national efforts is just inconceivable. These are ecology, food problems, space exploration, assimilation of the world ocean and use of it's resources, and many other global problems which as a matter of fact persistently require their immediate solution at the present stage and thus require joint effort by states, nations and people. From this point of view, I believe, the speech of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and his very significant thesis which was put forward in his speech, namely the thesis of the need to humanize international relations, to give priority to common human values, priority to common interests of human kind, was to an extent the crux of the forum.

[Primakov] Incidentally, this position was born at the dawn, I would say, or in any event at the initial stage of the development of Marxist-Leninist thought. Indeed, Lenin said directly that if the interests of the working class are regarded in relation to its individual parts, then the interests of the working class as a whole must prevail. If the interests of society are regarded in relation to the interests of the working class, then the interests of society and social development must prevail. How, the interests of the development of society prevail, because the question has been posed, the questions have been focused: Is mankind to be or not to be? What you said about the dominant factor -- say, of our forum -- being the speech by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, that is correct, and it seems to me this underscores once again the unique nature of the event that has just taken place in Moscow. Indeed, it is not always, and far from everywhere, that the king of participants that came to Moscow can hear the view of the Soviet Union from the most authoritative source. That's the first thing. Second, I atttended the reception. Everyone was stressing how unaccustomed this was for them, and they connected this, naturally, to the democratization which is now being implemented as the mainstream of our development, that all our leaders were surrounded by guests and were answering questions, having unrestrained conversations with them and, naturally, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev was surrounded by a dense circle; he was asked many questions, and he answered all -- literally all -- of them. In this regard, I would simply like to say: You know, one of my U.S. colleagues, I don't want to give his name, but, believe me, he is a most important figure, one of the most important economists.

[Levin] Yevgeniy Maksimovich, once you say just a bit more, you won't need to say the name...

[Primakov] No, I won't say it, I don't want to create any kind of difficulties for him, if that might be the case. He just said to me: You know, there quite simply could not be anything like this in our country. Imagine the situation, if we had people gathering around who unrestrainedly discussed matters of new approaches to the international situation, matters of peace and security, and they were addressed by Reagan, and he talked to them and answered their questions, and so on. This is simply not feasible in the United States. I would like to stress one other aspect also in this regard. Indeed, many participants in the forum said that before coming, they thought this would be a propaganda event. So many of them vacillated, to go or not to go? One more thing: Both the State Department and the other Ministries of Foreign Affairs in NATO countries exerted pressure, that is known for sure, on their fellow citizens so they should not go to Moscow. And so it happened they came from the free world, so to speak, to a country renowned as closed. Here people communicated freely with them, conversed freely with them, here they had access to any member of the forum, including Academician Sakharov, if you please, who had conversations with them and over there, there, in the so-called free society, they were being persuaded against going to Moscow. They were told, for example, in no event to meet the press. So that's an interesting illustration for you.

[Shishlin] Yevgeniy Maksimovich, there's one more material detail, it seems to me, which is that now, in pondering upon what led our foreign guests to Moscow, it seems important to me to see not only anxiety at the state of international affairs, not only an interest in actually elaborating and finding some kind of good human quality, curiosity, came into play. They are extraordinarily interested in just what is happening in the Soviet Union, and how such concepts as openness, restructuring, and acceleration are materializing.

That is, they had an absolutely burning interest and, of course, this organic link between domestic policy, which I would call the policy of the April plenum of the Central Committee, the 27th party congress and the January Central Committee plenum, and both the foreign policy designed by the 15 January statement and our unilateral moratorium, which the United States is doing everything to ensure is not extended -- and here, naturally, conditions have changed materially as a result of the two U.S. nuclear tests this year -- was present invisibly, but throughout the whole fabric of the work of the forum and made itself felt.

[Primakov] It has already ended, this link...

[Shishlin] Yes. It is also policy, of course, mapped out by Reykjavik, undoubtedly.

[Levin] Naturally, we all listened yesterday with great attention to the speech by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, as it was relayed direct from the Kremlin, and we have read it through once again. It is a very interesting speech. It is interesting precisely because it sets out in a concentrated form our philosophy and approach to international affairs, and this speech at this forum was probably the most impressive event from the viewpoint of setting out our principles, setting out the aims with which we approach international affairs. There you have the thesis mentioned by you, Nikolay Vladimirovich, already, of the need to humanize international relations, indeed, to tell the truth. It is all brilliantly simple, indeed, it seems to be so simple, but at the same time just how complex, just how difficult it is to achieve these aims. The speech was permeated entirely with the spirit of humanization of international relations, the humanization of these relations. It also contained very much that which is specific, specific regarding how the Soviet Union, in its philosphical view of the world, translates its practical policy into reality. Our recent initiatives, which can be enumerated in the form of spaces of time at slight intervals, is most, most important. These include the proposal of the 27th party congress on the creation of a universal security system, the 15 January 1986 statement on the elimination of nuclear weapons by the end of the present century, and of chemical weapons, the proposal of the socialist countries for a considerable limitation of conventional weapons, and so on. It is also important to note what Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed: We make no claim to monopoly on truth, we also support other proposals serving the cause of peace, we welcome ideas submitted by other sides, and this was specifically shown very clearly in the Delhi declaration, where the view of India and the entire Nonaligned Movement was taken into account.

[Primakov] There is one more aspect I would like to bring to your attention. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's speech pointed not only to the moral implication of restraint through nuclear weapons, but pointed in out in this way: the continuation of this over time might have catastrophic results. I would say this is a new aspect, and is a very important turn, because there are quite a few people who think well, all right, there has not been war for 40 years, that means that restraint is based in the existence of nuclear weapons. So Mikhail Sergeyevich indicated point by point in his speech how, should this situation now continue, there is a nuclear weapons buildup, they are displayed, there is a show of strength, and how this escalates into a universal danger of the blast. This very mechanism of restraint is transformed into a mechanism that could detonate everything on earth.

[Shishlin] That is an absolutely correct idea, to the extent that it was exposed by Mikhail Sergeyevich when he noted that parity in terms of the potential for destroying each other many times over is absurd, is madness.

That really is so. Indeed, this logic that, say, nuclear bombs are evil, but a necessary evil for preventing a worse evil, that is, war, is in itself faulty. It also happens the limits of nuclear weapons as restraining factors are increasingly disappearing, receding, through progress in military technology and through the fact decisions are being increasingly handed over to machines -- the possibiiity of an irreparable failure increases even without any malicious intent.

[Levin] By all accounts, of course, mankind has found itself in a situation where it is living virtually in an embrace with the nuclear bomb; this is an exceptionally dangerous proximity. The fact that this was indicated so impressively and convincingly in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's speech is a very important factor, all the more important in that as far as one can judge the results of the forum of natural scientists that have become known, the natural scientists reached similar conclusions. Specifically, Professor Von Hippel of Princeton University in the United States, said that they drew three principle conclusions. At least, this is my recollection of his speech at the forum: First, there is no absolutely reliable defensive system -- you cannot build such a system -- that is, it is a direct instruction to those advocating SDI, to hope that it will be a reliable defensive system is groundless. Moreover, the natural scientists state directly the line between defensive and offensive is a very fine one, very fine and one that exacerbates the danger. Further, the natural scientists came to the conclusion that the most destabilizing situation now is the multiple reentry vehicles, missiles that are both ground-based and on submarines.

The U.S. Administration, proceeding from the imbalance in the triad of strategic weapons that has historically developed between the United States and the USSR, says that the most destabilizing factor is the intercontinental ballistic missile, ground-based missiles. The scientists say, no, you are wrong Mr President, it is the missiles on submarines that are destabilizing. It is true the U.S. scientists, and other scientists too, as I understand it, have probably not made any direct counter argument to President Reagan, but this concealed meaning is tangible and is making itself felt.

The conclusion that the Soviet and U.S. experts could well ensure the reliable verification of adherence to the accord, does it not strike one's eye? That has been our position for a long time, a position which is being disputed by none other than representatives of the U.S. Administration. Here the opinion of scientists carries much weight. Mikhail Sergeyevich in his speech said, that our government, our leadership would thoroughly examine everything that was said at the forum and the proposals put forward by natural scientists, and political scientists, and physicians, and businessmen. Incidentally, the forum of business circles was so representative -- I know it from the example of the Federal Republic of Germany; Christiansen, chairman of the board of Deutsche Bank, one of the country's largest banks; managers of such concerns as Salzgitter, Krupp,...

[Primakov interrupts] Von Amerongen.

[Levin] That is the boss of the DJHT, the Chambers of Trade and Industry of the FRG -- so to speak, the chief of staff of West German industry Wolff von Amerongen.

[Primakov] In general, that was a very representative forum.

[Levin] Very representative.

[Primakov] It seems there has never been such a representative forum anywhere, I believe, anywhere, not only in Moscow.

[Levin] The fact that our opinions can coincide is, naturally, a very gratifying and a very significant point.

[Primakov] You know what they say about SDI, that there is generally no such defensive system which could reliably protect this or that country, that fact is also of great philosophical significance for working out our approaches to the issue of security. That is, what did Reagan say? Reagan has always been maintaining -- well, not always, but from the moment he started advertising the SDI -- that the presently existing balance will be replaced by a different system, a system based on defensive means. It was clear from the very outset that that system is incapable of averting a strike from the opposing side and of destroying all missiles that are homing on a target: According to different estimates, 10 to 30 percent of the missiles will get through.

[Shishlin] That would be only in case of an efficient system.

[Primakov] But of course. Could you imagine what they mean, those 10 to 30 percent? They would destroy any country and the world as a whole. Then, each side, if the other opposing side will be creating such a quote defensive unquote system, will seek to increase the potential of those 10 to 30 percent. Naturally, in those conditions, any cuts in weapons would be completely out of the question. The fact that the scientists arrive at the conclusion that this is a wrong way to act, that the level of the existing balance should be reduced -- [changes thought] and a very significant point in this connection in the speech of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev boils down to the following: At a sufficient level, proceeding from sufficiency, in other words, not to inflate that military overkill potential, for destroying the opposing side many times over, but having a sufficient amount of means to prevent an aggressor from attacking us -- that is the way of formulating the issue.

[Shishlin] Right, Yevgeniy Maksimovich, I also believe that not only social but political circles in the West as well, have paid attention to some practical ideas voiced by both participants of the forum and in the aforementioned speech by Mikhail Sergeyevich: When he was assessing Reykjavik, he said that one ought to take Reykjavik as a starting point, and when he voiced the opinion that the task of disarmament taken alone cannot, naturally, be achieved by some kind of one-time measures. It is natural that there are certain phases in curtailing the arms race and reducing the level of military confrontation, and he mentioned the objectives which appeared to have been met with understanding in Reykjavik, by both the Soviet and the U.S. side. Incidentally, I had a brief look at the initial response: Naturally, the speech has made a profound impression, as has the entire work of the forum, on the foreign public. The commentaries stress the fact -- apart from what Viktor Nikolayevich said, that it was a detailed picture of new political thinking on the part of the Soviet Union -- that there are, after all, very important arguments with regard to ways of finding solutions to precisely those burning issues which burden international relations. These are intermediary objectives, outlined in Reykjavik, and methods, ways and forms of a just settlement of regional conflicts, and these are indeed the needs of bringing people together, of bringing various forces together to embark on the resolution of global issues facing the world.

[Levin] This problem, to judge by all events, will be a hard nut to crack for us. My attention was drawn to the fact that a large section of the West's press, without taking the trouble to look into what happened at the forum, what conclusions the participants at the forum arrived at, and without taking the trouble to examine Mikhail Sergeyevich's speech carefully, immediately began another campaign of anti-Soviet slander. Slander indeed, the aims of which was to show -- as they said -- that this is all words. What is needed is deeds, but the Soviet Union has no deeds and -- they said -- the arms race is inevitable, there is no getting away from it, that lies hidden in their thinking.

[Primakov] I would like to disagree with you somewhat in this respect. Recently I was in Vienna. This was several weeks before the forum. I would say that changes in the situation show through clearly even in the countermeasures used against us now. What does this consist of? There are fewer frontal attacks on the Soviet Union. Yes, more refined propaganda is used against us, but on the frontal level, it is just words, there are no actions, and this might be parts in the overall choir.

[Levin] You know, Yevgeniy Maksimovich, unfortunately I read that in the newspaper GENERAL ANZEIGER, a West German newspaper. It is a major newspaper, and the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG occupies approximately the same position. In this regard my attention was attracted by an article in THE GUARDIAN newspaper which sums up the results of a public opinion poll in four West European countries on the problems of the modern world. This poll was conducted by a British public opinion institute and gave, I would say, mixed results. On the one hand it emerges that 66 percent of FRG citizens oppose the presence of U.S. nuclear weapons on European territory.

In France, 60 percent reject U.S. nuclear warheads on European territory. In Britain it is 56 percent and in Italy it is 78 percent. That is more. But the FRG and Italy also happen to have been transformed, to a greater extent, by the United States into bases for their missiles.

I was most intrigued by the fact that, in the view of a very great number of citizens of the West European countries, neither the Soviet Union nor the United States want disarmament. Here there is virtually an identical percentage: Say, 68 percent think the United States does not seriously intend to pursue a policy of disarmament, and 69 percent think the Soviet Union holds the same position., Here there are many reasons, but you mentioned that the politicians do not always know our proposals -- they are in the grip of delusion, and the public even more so. This tells us there is much work to be done, but, going back to the Moscow forum, to the Forum For a Nuclear-Free World, for the Survival of Humanity, one might say this work is taking on, as you noted quite correctly Yevgeniy Maksimovich, a new quality and, of course, in the final analysis this work is very promising.

[Primakov] The forum has ended its work, but work to improve the international atmosphere itself continues, and from this viewpoint I think we have to see the Moscow forum not simply as a very big and important event in international relations, but as a start to a new, broad and worldwide effort to resolve key problems awaiting a solution. Many ideas were expressed. Specifically, we have not mentioned the idea for creating a special fund that would encourage discussion and research on the burning problems of modern times, that would elaborate some draft solutions for global problems and study conflict situations.

[Shishlin] The creation of laboratories.

[Primakov] The creation of laboratories.

[Shislin] Open ones.

[Primakov] That is, there were very many specific and interesting ideas, but the main thing, to tell the truth, is that a strong and energetic impetus has been given to the world public that it might get involved in solving the task of tasks: Saving the world from the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

[Levin] Esteemed Comrades! Our program time has run out. Thank you for your attention and all the best.

WARSAW TREATY, NATO ENVOYS MEET IN VIENNA

LD171609 Moscow TASS in English 1556 GMT 17 Feb 87

[Text] Vienna February 17 TASS -- An exchange of views on starting consultations on issues of reducing the armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe was held at the French Embassy here today.

Representatives of the countries grouped in the Warsaw Treaty and NATO took part in the exchange. The Socialist countries were represented by the heads of the delegations to the follow-up meeting on security and cooperation in Europe, currently under way here.

The head of the Soviet delegation, Ambassador Yu.B. Kashlev and Major-General V.M. Tatarnikov, a member of the delegation, took part in the exchange of views from the Soviet side.

IZVESTIYA ON 17 FEB FOREIGN MINISTRY BRIEFING

PM191800 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Feb 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center"]

[Text] At a briefing at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center on 17 February, the attention of Soviet and foreign journalists was drawn, in particular, to the speech by U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz in New Orleans on 12 February to the American Bar Association on the subject "Nicaragua: The Moral and Strategic Stakes." In our opinion, a USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman said, characterizing the speech, it is couched in the worst terms of the "cold war" and U.S. imperial arrogance.

Journalists were briefed on the progress in implementing the PDPA and DRA Government program on national reconciliation. It was noted that the conditions have been created for constructive dialogue among Afghan political forces both inside the country and with those who are outside it. The past month has shown that despite the continuing armed actions by the most aggressive part of the Afghan counterrevolution, the national reconciliation program is gathering speed.

What is the reaction of those Western circles that have no interest in a settlement of the Afghanistan situation to the positive trends leading to peace and tranquillity on Afghan soil? The bandits' "successes" are loudly extolled. They are supplied urgently with additional Stinger and Blowpipe missiles.

Immediately after the shooting down of a transport aircraft in Afghanistan in the region of Khowst city, as a result of which women, old men, and children died, Eggar, British parliamentary under secretary for foreign affairs, received Yunis Khalis, the most bloodthirsty leader of a counterrevolutionary grouping, in London on 11 February and stated that Britain "admires the actions of the mujahedins." In reply, Khalis spoke frankly: "As soon as the Soviet troops leave Afghanistan, we will have a blood bath -- the only ones left alive will be those who are prepared to return to the bosom of Islam."

Comment, as the saying goes, is superfluous.

The question of the so-called broad interpretation of the ABM Treaty with the United States was raised. The reply pointed to the legal bankruptcy of the interpretation which the United States is resorting to in order to get round the treaty according to the English saying: "Have your cake and eat it too."

Answering a question on whether an improvement in USSR-FRG relations is possible, the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman noted that these relations have deteriorated through no fault of the Soviet side. Therefore, the first step toward an improvement in relations should naturally come from the West German side.

TASS ASSAILS WEST OVER THIRD WORLD DEBT

LD182340 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 28 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow February 18 TASS -- TASS commentator Yuriy Maksimov writes:

When addressing the participants in the international forum in Moscow, Mikhail Gorbachev drew their attention, in particular, to the need for regulation of international economic activities so that the rich could not rob the poor.

The topicality of this problem is clear: One cannot regard as fair the state of affairs when three quarters of countries are deep in debt while a handful of states are omnipotent usurers.

"If the situation does not change," the Soviet leader emphasized, "there will be a social explosion that could destroy modern civilization."

The danger of a global flare-up of contradictions between poverty and wealth in various parts of the contemporary world is the product of the egoistic policy of those who for decades and centuries have been battening on the exploitation of others and have been plundering the resources of the peoples who took the road of independent development.

Nowadays as well, seeking to keep the newly-independent countries within the orbit of capitalist dependence, Western powers and first of all the United States are busy imposing inequitable economic relations upon them. The developing world's external indebtedness, which has reached the trillion mark, has become in recent years the main instrument of such exploitation.

It would be unrealistic to seek artifically to destroy the international economic ties which had been established historically. At the same time one cannot regard as fair the order under which the developing countries which suffer from the most dire need and mass hunger have turned into purely financial donors of the West.

The out flow of private banking capital from the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America doubles every year and amounted to 41,000 million dollars by the beginning of 1986.

From 1983, the growth on payments of interest on debts began to exceed the amounts of new loans. The payments consume more than a quarter of the export revenue of the newly-independent countries and paralyse their ability for self-development.

The Soviet Union is a firm advocate of a new international economic order. It has formulated and brought up for universal consideration a concept of international economic security and came forward with the idea of convening a world congress at which it would be possible comprehensively to discuss everything that aggravates world economic ties. This is an example of the new way of thinking at international level.

'INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION' ON DRUG ABUSE URGED

LD200522 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1722 GMT 19 Feb 87

[Text] Vienna, 19 Feb (TASS) — The Soviet Union accords great importance to the prevention of drug abuse, both nationally and on interstate level, and considers it important to expand and strengthen international cooperation directed toward combating this dangerous social phenomenon. This was stated at a news conference held today at the Vienna International Center by the permanent representative of the USSR at international organizations in Vienna O.N. Khlestov and the permanent representative of the USSR at the UN Committee on Narcotics E.A. Babayan.

Participants in the news conference stressed that the Soviet Union unswervingly implements the existing international conventions combating the abuse and illegal trade of narcotics. The USSR, they pointed out, not only strictly observes the provisions of these documents, but also takes other measures to eliminate the conditions for the spread of drug abuse. Thus, while the international community reached agreements on banning a number of dangerous narcotic preparations -- for example, LSD, -- only in 1971, many of these had been banned in the USSR 10 years before that. It is precisely because of that that certain dangerous forms of drug abuse existing in the West did not arise in the USSR or were eliminated. Specifically, more than 30 years ago, heroin addiction was eliminated, and abuse of cocaine was eliminated more than 10 yars ago. Instances of LSD abuse have not been observed in any of the Soviet republics.

Talking about the great work now being done in the Soviet Union to combat drug abuse, the Soviet representatives noted that preventative measures have an important place alongside methods of control. There is much being written about drug abuse in the Soviet press at the moment. These articles reflect concern that in recent years a trend toward a certain increase in the number of people using various narcotic drugs has developed. This is why more effective measures to combat drug addiction are being developed in the USSR. Possibilities for expanding international cooperation in the field of combating drug abuse are being examined from new standpoints -- for example, an exchange of information and specialists and the holding of joint seminars and meetings of experts both on bilateral and on a multilateral basis. In this regard, the participants in the news conference pointed to the great importance of the international conference on combating the abuse and illegal trading of narcotics planned for June this year, which is to be held in Vienna at ministerial level.

GROMYKO, OUTGOING U.S. ENVOY DISCUSS TIES

LD191543 Moscow TASS in English 1457 GMT 19 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow February 19 TASS — Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received in the Kremlin today Arthur Hartman, U.S. ambassador to the USSR, in connection with the expiring of his term of office in Moscow and the coming return to the U.S.

During the conversation Gromyko pointed out the complicated nature of the present stage of Soviet-American relations. There exist real conditions for their positive and steady development. However, these conditions can be used if new approaches are displayed to the solution of the problem of mutual security.

Well-balanced and large-scale Soviet proposals at the Reykjavik meeting which took into account the interests of both sides are a vivid manifestation of a new political thinking. They revealed the possibility of finding a way to a nuclear-free world. The significance of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Reykjavik consists in the fact that it changed dramatically the essence of the debate about the future of the world and about its destiny.

It was emphasized that the provisions of the speech delivered by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at his meeting with participants in the international forum "For a Nuclear-free World, for the Survival of Humanity" were a concentrated expression of the Soviet views on international relations as a whole. Specifically, the USSR is ready to reduce to a reasonably sufficient minimum all the armaments and to aim at a complete elimination of mass destruction weapons.

The USSR and the U.S. could work out in the near future agreements in all the spheres included in the talks on nuclear and space weapons. However, the way to it is blocked by the stubborn striving of Washington for blasting the ABM Treaty after it has blasted SALT-2, and for speeding up the implementation of the "Star Wars" program (SDI). It is deplorable as well that the U.S. stubbornly refuses to stop its nuclear tests.

Arthur Hartman thanked Andrey Gromyko for a considerate attitude accorded to him in the Soviet Union.

The conversation was held in businesslike and frank atmosphere.

It was attended by Richard Combs who remains as charge d'affaires ad interim of the U.S. in the USSR.

Hartman Returns to U.S.

LD200724 Moscow TASS in English 0722 GMT 20 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow February 20 TASS — U.S. Ambassador to the USSR Arthur Adar Hartman left Moscow today.

DOBRYNIN RECEIVES PEACE FORUM PARTICIPANTS

Meets Trade Council President

LD191837 Moscow TASS in English 1817 GMT 19 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow February 19 TASS -- Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has received James Giffen, president of the U.S.-USSR Trade and Economic Council, who attended the international forum "For a Nuclear-Free World, For the Survival of Humanity".

Giffen shared the impressions of U.S. businessmen who had taken part in the forum. He made special mention of the impressive speech delivered by Mikhail Gorbachev. He stated that favourable prospects for the development of Soviet-American trade and economic cooperation were opening up and emphasized the role that the council was to play in that mutually advantageous sphere in the setting of the major foreign economic reforms initiated by the Soviet side. The conversation was held in a businesslike and benevolent atmosphere.

Discusses Forum With Scientists

LD182051 Moscow TASS in English 2018 GMT 18 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow February 18 TASS — Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Anatoliy Dobrynin met today with prominent American scientists, professor of Princeton University, noted physicist Frank Von Hippel and senior staff scientist with the Natural Resources Defence Council of the USA Thomas Cochran, head of the U.S. delegation in the joint Soviet-American project for perfecting seismic methods of verifying non-holding of nuclear tests. Both scientists participated in the international forum "For a Nuclear-Free World, for the Survival of Humanity".

The American scientists spoke with satisfaction about the work of the forum, emphasising particularly the speech delivered by Mikhail Gorbachev.

An exchange of opinions on concrete problems of nuclear arms limitation, above all those connected with an urgent task of ending nuclear testing, was held during the conversation.

Anatoliy Dobrynin emphasised that by its extended moratorium on nuclear testing the Soviet Union showed that refraining from testing is a realistic matter, given political will, and the Soviet Union has such will. Regrettably, the U.S. Government continues holding a strictly negative stand in this matter.

The American interlocuters pay much attention to the implementation in perspective of the joint Soviet-American project in accordance with the agreement concluded by the USSR Academy of Sciences, and the Natural Resources Defence Council, research organisation of the USA on May 28, 1986. The draft project shows the reliability of the existing measures of verification of the observance of general and complete ban on nuclear weapons tests.

The conversation passed in a constructive businesslike atmosphere.

REAGAN, SHAMIR DISCUSS 'STRONG, BROAD' TIES

LD182304 Moscow TASS in English 2253 GMT 18 Feb 87

[Text] Washington February 18 TASS -- A meeting was held in the White House today between President Reagan and Israel's Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir who is staying in the United States on an official visit.

Upon the conclusion of the talks Reagan and Shamir made statements for the press in which they underlined a special nature of U.S.-Israeli relations. The head of the White House said that strong and broad ties existed between the two countries. One proof of this, according ot him, was the move to give Israel an official status with the rights similar to those enjoyed by the NATO countries.

He said that this step was taken by the United States with a view to making it easier for Israel to participate in the military research and development of new types of weapons conducted by the Pentagon.

Touching upon the issue of a peaceful settlement of the Middle Eastern problem, Reagan said that all ways, including the idea of the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East, should be explored.

In the past two days, however, top-ranking representatives of the administration made the United States' agreement to the holding of such an international forum contingent on numerous pre-conditions which pursue the objective of reviving the bankrupt process of separatist deals.

REACTION TO GORBACHEV SPEECH 'INARTICULATE'

LD191036 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2027 GMT 18 Feb 87

[From "The World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] There is a curious remark in the French newspaper LE MATIN to the effect that Washington's reaction to the Soviet leader's speech has been inarticulate. Indeed at first a White House spokesman stated the U.S. Administration is carefully studying the speech. Today a State Department spokesman in answer to the insistent questions of journalists asserted: We are studying his remarks with interest; he added Washington is ready to consolidate the progress already achieved by the Soviet Union and the United States.

At the same time, however, the self-same spokesman stated that United States considers itself fully justified in its so-called broadened interpretation of the USSR-U.S. ABM Treaty. This would meanwhile mean practically scrapping this very important accord and the start of the practical deployment [razvertyvaniye] of the SDI. By the way this is the same conclusion reached by the two leaders of the U.S. delegation which back in 1972 prepared this permanent treaty; Gerard Smith, former leader of the U.S. Arms Control Agency and Harold Brown, former U.S. secretary of Defense.

The gist of the matter is that the current Washington administration is clearly busy not with cutting its number of weapons but increasing them to implement its global policy of force.

SHISHLIN EXPECTS 'CHANGE FOR THE BETTER'

LD131542 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 13 Feb 87

[Text] Soviet-U.S. relations are important for the success of the struggle for mankind's survival. The state of these relations and their prospects are commented on by political observer Nikolay Shishlin.

[Shishlin] Of course, the state of Soviet-U.S. relations leaves much to be desired. In his meeting with eminent U.S. political and public figures Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev quite correctly described the state of Soviet-U.S. relations as unworthy of two great peoples. The USSR is making honest and responsible efforts to smooth out relations between our two states and to put them into a normal harmonious path.

With this aim, the USSR concentrates attention on the need to solve the key problem of our time: to overcome the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race. In this regard, properly speaking, the Soviet stance has been formulated as one which aims for deep reductions in all categories of the most dangerous types of armaments, from nuclear to chemical inclusive, and of course, conventional weapons.

The United States, as you know, in essence is creeping out of all treaties which might limit the arms race in any way. You know the United States demonstratively conducted a routine nuclear explosion in Nevada. Over recent days there hve been increasingly frequent statements by high-ranking U.S. politicians who formulate literally impenetrable ideological stances, which aimed to freeze the present state of international tension.

This situation now requires very active efforts to overcome the manifestations of stagnation which have accumulated in Soviet-U.S. relations, hence, the need for the new political thinking, new political approaches which dictate the appropriate conduct not only to Moscow but also, and primarily, to Washington.

It might be said that Washington will continue to behave in its usual way, that is according to the principle of pretending to pay attention, but continuing just as before. In the first place, the situation in the United States is mobile and the situation in the world changes, the political climate changes. By the way, this is quite clearly shown by the forthcoming Moscow forum, For a Nuclear-Free World, for the Survival of Humanity. There are material changes. The state of the U.S. economy is such that the continuation of the arms race is having an increasingly harmful effect on the U.S. economy, on the social programs which continue to be cut in that country.

Therefore, I think time is now on the side of change for the better in Soviet-U.S. relations and not only as a result of the active positions of the USSR, but also as a result of the development of those underlying factors which, in the final analysis, decide foreign policy.

SINOLOGIST ON PRC FRIENDSHIP TREATY ANNIVERSARY

OW190438 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0200 GMT 16 Feb 87

[Talk by Sinologist Vasilyev]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: February 14 was the 37th anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Assistance. Following is a talk by Vasilyev, Soviet sinologist.

Ever since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Soviet Union has provided massive aid and support for building its new society. On the basis of this treaty, our two countries began large-scale cooperation in 1950 in the areas of economy, science, technology, and culture. In the spirit of socialist internationalism, the Soviet Union helped build China's economic infrastructure. [passage omited]

With the help of the Soviet Union, China built 250 large industrial enterprises, including Anshan Iron and Steel Company, Wuhan and Baotou Smelting Plant, Changchun Motor Vehicle Plant, and many other enterprises. China pointed out in the past that these enterprises had contributed positively to building new China's industrial foundation. The scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries was also significant. In the period between 1954 and 1963, the Soviet Union turned over nearly 24,000 technical documents to China free of charge. Up to 1959, Chinese experts designed 400 industrial complexes in accordance with Soviet technical documents. Cooperation between the Soviet Union and China was marked by equality and mutual interest. [passage omitted]

The Soviet Union and China also conducted large-scale cultural contacts during that period. For example, nearly all big Soviet cultural organizations, noted performers and cultural activists in the 1950's went to China. At the same time, Chinese artists paid return visits to the Soviet Union.

The sound deveopment of trade, economic, scientific, technological, and cultural relations between the Soviet Union and China in recent years is gratifying. For the sake of the Soviet and Chinese peoples, and for the sake of socialism and peace, we strongly advocate further contacts with China.

PRC-SRV NORMALIZED RELATIONS, DIALOGUE URGED

OW190505 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 17 Feb 87

[Article by Mulatov: "Common Interests Are More Important Than Differences"]

[Text] What the Soviet people are most anxious to see is the unification of all socialist countries. Every socialist country has its own historical traditions and national characteristics. However, no matter what issues have cropped up in their interrelationship owing to certain reasons -- including the most vital and fundamental issues and those concerning life or death -- the issue of common interests is always more important.

In his report to the 27th CPSU Congress, Gorbachev emphatically pointed out that socialism has the capacity to learn. It does not permit conflicts of interest between different socialist countries, and will make them work in coordination with each other to seek a mutually acceptable solution to complicated issues.

The anniversary of the 27th CPSU Congress is drawing near. At the rostrum of the 27th Congress, the Soviet leader pointed out with satisfaction that certain improvements have been achieved in the relationship between the two largest socialist countries. This important process, with which both the Soviet and Chinese peoples are highly satisfied, has been further developed and enriched.

Time and again life has proved that common interests are more important than differences. I believe that this truth is also entirely applicable to a very delicate, difficult area: namely, Sino-Vietnamese relations.

The Soviet Union has never concealed its intention to see Sino-Vietnamese relations normalized, comradely dialogue between China and Vietnam resumed, and unnecessary apprehension and distrust between the two socialist neighbors dispersed. Every objective prerequisite to this end exists. The recent Sixth CPV Congress emphatically pointed out that peace, independence, and economic development are common interests of Vietnamese and Chinese peoples, and these interest are more important to the long-standing Sino-Vietnamese friendship, Vietnam has expressed its readiness to hold talks with China on any level, at any place, and at any time so that (?an agreement) on normalization of relations can be reached and issues concerning peace in Southeast Asia and in the world as a whole can be settled.

DEPUTY TRADE MINISTER ON ECONOMIC TIES PROSPECTS

PM191717 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 7 in Russian, Feb 87 (Signed to Press 5 Feb 87) p 20

[Article by Y. Bavrin, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade, under the rubric "Foreign Economic Relations": "USSR-PRC: Prospects for Business Relations"]

[Text] In the early eighties, Soviet-Chinese relations were marked by an expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation in various spheres of the economy, science, technology, and culture. Trade and economic ties have developed steadily in recent years.

The steady growth in trade, the expansion of the list of reciprocal product deliveries, the improvement of the legal contract basis of trade and economic relations, and the consistent inclusion in these relations of new forms and directions do not occur spontaneously, of course, but are the result of the mutual efforts of both sides and an expression of their mutual interest.

Suffice it to say that in 1985, Soviet-Chinese trade turnover totaled more than R1.6 billion. According to preliminary calculations, the volume of Soviet-Chinese trade increased another 12.5 percent last year, totaling almost R1.8 billion.

Trade, economic, scientific, and technical ties between the Soviet Union and China are effected using clearing accounts. Trade is caried out on a balanced basis, and the balance -- which may be in favor of either side -- is to be paid off the following year with goods deliveries.

Trade Between the USSR and the PRC (million of rubles)

	1976-1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Overall volume of trade turnover	1551	176.8	223.5	488.2	977.8	1604.9
Exports from the USSR	807	82.6	120.1	255.6	467.9	778.8
Imports from the PRC	744	94.2	103.4	232.6	509.9	826.1

An important step along the road of developing Soviet-Chinese trade and economic ties was the resumption of border trade in 1983. Foreign trade organizations of Heilongjiang Province and Nei Monggol Autonomous Region take part in this trade on the Chinese side. On the Soviet side Khabarovsk and Maritime Krays, Amur, Chita, Irkutsk, and Sakhalin Oblasts, and also the Buryat ASSR engage in border trade via the "Dalyintorg" All-Union Association.

Since early 1986 such trade operations also have begun on the western border.

Through the channels of border trade, the Soviet Union supplies China with cultural and consumer products, consumer durables -- refigerators, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, and motorbikes -- construction materials, fertilizers, and agricultural implements. In return, agricultural products (meat and meat products, pulse crops, and fresh fruits), and knitted, sewn, and fur goods, fabrics, and sports footwear are purchased.

According to preliminary calculations, the volume of Soviet-Chinese border trade totaled R28 million in 1986, as against R6.3 million in 1983. There are good prospects for the development of border trade. It helps enrich the range of goods on sale in the border regions of both countries.

On a Contractual Basis [subhead]

Three fundamental intergovernmental documents signed at the end of 1984 were an improvement impetus, making the development of trade and economic relations between the Soviet Union and China stable in nature. These were the document on economic and technical cooperation, the document on scientific and technical cooperation, and the document on the creation of a Soviet-Chinese Commission for Economic, Trade, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation.

The first two agreements envisage cooperation in the elaboration, exchange, and transfer of technology and production equipment, the planning, construction, and remodeling of industrial enterprises and other installations, the reciprocal provision of technical services, supplies of equipment and semimanufactures, the training of technical staff, and the exchange of scientific and technical delegations, scientists, specialists, scientific and technical information and documentation, models of components and semimanufactures, know-how, and licenses.

The Soviet-Chinese Commission for Economic, Trade, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation is called on to monitor progress in the fulfillment of agreements, prepare proposals assisting development in these spheres, and take joint measures to further expand, deepen, and diversify trade and economic ties. The co-chairmen of the national sections of the commission are deputy heads of government.

July 1985 saw the signing of the Agreement on Trade Turnover and Payments in 1986-1990 and the Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation in the Construction and Remodeling of Industrial and Other Installations in the PRC.

The Agreement on Trade Turnover and Payments envisages increasing the volume of reciprocal goods deliveries to R12 billion in the current 5-year period. In 1990, the final year of the 5-year plan, the volume of trade turnover should be twice the 1985 level and total R3 billion.

The proportion of machines, equipment, and means of transport in Soviet exports to the PRC should total around 50 percent on average in the 5-year period, as against 31.3 percent in 1985. The Soviet Union will supply China with metal-cutting machine tools, forging and pressing equipment, power units, freight and open cars, electric locomotives, tractors, trucks and passenger cars, aircraft, and spares for automobile, aviation, and other types of equipment. Among the main raw materials being supplied to China in the current 5-year period are cast iron, rolled ferrous metals, steel pipes, items for further processing, aluminum, carbamide, cement, and sawed timber.

China will export to our country products from the mining industry, agriculture, and stockraising, other raw materials, and an extensive list of industrial consumer products and chemical and machine-building products. We are talking primarily about automobile batteries, tungsten concentrate, fluorite, grain and oil-bearing crops, meat and meat products, fruits, tea, cotton, fabrics, sewn, knitted, fur, and down articles, and sports footwear.

The agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation in the Construction and Remodeling of Industrial Installations provides for participation by the Soviet side in the construction of 7 new installations and the remodeling of 17 installations in the PRC in the power industry, the chemical industry, transport, and other spares.

The 1st year of operation of these agreements was 1986, during which a good result was evident, thanks to the efforts of both sides. The work to inspect all installations to be remodeled was completed for the most part and questions regarding the construction of new enterprises were examined.

The end of last year saw the first session of the Soviet-Chinese Commission -- created by an accord between the two countries' governments -- lead to the development of a scheme to make comprehensive use of the border areas of the Argun and Amur Rivers. In the interests of developing the two countries' national economies in this region, options for utilizing these rivers' water resources and for building a number of top priority installations have been examined. Priority will be given to cooperation in the sphere of water power, communal water supply, and the protection of land from flooding.

The need for a radical solution to current transport questions is urgent. As a result of a number of bilateral talks, measures have been elaborated to improve the organization of shipments of foreign trade freight between the USSR and the PRC, and the volume of shipments for 1986-1990 has been agreed, subdivided by years, kinds of freight, and types of transport. The volume of freight shipment is growing from 7.1 million metric tons in 1985 to 12 million metric tons in 1990.

In 1983 the exchange of goods and shipments of Soviet and Chinese freight by motor transport were resumed via the PRC's western border -- with Khorgos and Torugart as reception centers — and in 1986 river shipments along the Amur were resumed.

During the first session of the Soviet-Chinese Commission for Economic, Trade, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation in March 1986, an accord was reached on terms for the construction in the PRC of a railroad which will link Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region with Kazakhstan.

The Soviet Union and China have considerable potential at their disposal in the sphere of scientific and technical cooperation. In particular, a plan is currently being elaborated for the exchange of exhibitions for the period through 1990. It will be submitted for examination at the second session of the Soviet-Chinese Commission for Economic, Trade, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation to be held in Moscow in May-June 1987.

Familiarization with Scientific and Technical Achievements [subhead]

In 1984-1985, the Soviet Union took part in the International Exhibition of Medical Equipment and Instruments and the ASPAT-85 International Trade Fair held in China. For its part, the PRC regularly takes part in Moscow international book fairs and, in 1985, took part in the "Interbytmash-85" exhibition held in Moscow. In early 1986, a mobile exhibition entitled "Business Information from the USSR," organized by the "Vneshtorgreklama" All-Union Foreign Trade Association, was held in the Chinese cities of Beijing, Nanjing, and Canton. This year the Soviet Union took part in the first Beijing International Book Fair.

Last summer a PRC trade and economic exhibition was held in Moscow for the first time since 1953. Some 26 Chinese foreign trade organizations and industrial enterprises, represented by more than 4,000 exhibits, took part in it. The exhibition described the Chinese national economy's achievements in machine building, the metallurgical, petroleum, electronics, and other industrial sectors, and in agriculture, science, and technology. There were demonstrations of lathes, grinders, and other machine tools, including those with digital program control, electric motors, electric meters, and models of ships and a semisubmersible drilling rig for oil prospecting and extraction on the continental shelf. Among the medical instruments and apparatus on show, the instruments for acupuncture -- including laser puncture, electropuncture, and high frequency puncture — attracted special interest.

In December a USSR industrial trade exhibiton was held in Beijing -- the largest exhibition in China for 30 or more years. It gave the Chinese people the opportunity to learn more about the Soviet Union's successes and served to expand all-around ties between the two states and to strengthen good-neighborliness and cooperation.

Attention to New Forms [subhead]

The economic potential of the USSR and the PRC and the perceptible improvement in Soviet-Chinese relations make it possible and urgently necessary to not only strengthen trade and economic ties between the two countries, but also to substantially expand ties beyond the bounds of simple trade exchange and shift them to a qualitatively higher level and diversify the forms of cooperation.

Accords already have been reached on using new forms of trade and economic ties. In the first instance it seems that the establishment of collaborative and barter ties might be the most preferred trend. It could be a case, for example, of Soviet raw materials being processed at Chinese industrial enterprises on a commissioned basis. For instance, in light industry, cooperation could include the manufacturing in China of finished products using our textile, down, and fur, and leather raw materials, with the finished articles subsequently exported both to the USSR and possibly to third countries. Such cooperation also assumes the supply from the Soviet Union of the appropriate types of equipment to remodel and reequip certain PRC light industry enterprises.

There are also definite prospects for the development of collaborative cooperation with China in machine building. In particular, Chinese organizations have shown interest in organizing the assembly of Soviet passenger cars in the PRC with assemblies and subassemblies supplied from the USSR and in building and repairing ships for the USSR in Chinese shipyards. Questions of production sharing in the sphere of power equipment, railroad rolling stock, and equipment for the metallurgical industry deserve detailed study.

Considering the considerable quantity of Soviet machinery and equipment delivered to the PRC in recent years, it also might be possible to organize the production in the PRC of spares for various types of equipment.

A future trend of barter cooperation could be the creation on PRC territory of export bases for the production for the Soviet Union of different types of agricultural products in exchange, for example, for supplies of agricultural equipment, fertilizers, and other necessary products from the USSR.

The question of determining trends in trade and economic ties between the Soviet Union and the PRC is currently even more topical in connection with the elaboration of a long-term state program for the comprehensive development of the Soviet Far East's production resources.

The Soviet Union actively favors the development of both traditional spheres of economic cooperation and promising new forms of cooperaton.

'CONSTRUCTIVE' DPRK PROPOSALS ON DIALOGUE

PM091249 Moscow TRUD in Russian 5 Feb 87 p 3

[Ye. Piskunov report: "Dangerous Shortsightedness"]

[Text] Prevent the Korean peninsula from becoming a nuclear battlefield. Defuse the increasing military tension in the region. Ensure lasting peace. End the division of the Korean peninsula. This is the esence of the new peace initiatives addressed to Seoul by the DPRK Government, which is proposing that military and political talks be held as soon as possible at the level of deputy prime ministers and chiefs of general staff.

The DPRK Government has presented for discussion an entire complex of problems relating to the establishment of a climate of trust between the two Korean states. This constructive step includes relevant measures such as developing multilateral cooperation, mutually reducing armed forces, turning the demarcation line running along the 38th parallel into a zone of peace and good neighborliness, and ending all large-scale military exercises.

To begin with, the DPRK has resolutely demanded U.S. nuclear weapons and occupying forces be removed from the peninsula, the whole of Korea be made into a nuclear-free zone, and a peace agreement and declaration on nonaggression between North and South be signed.

For this reason, Comrade Kim Il-song noted in a recent speech, it is essential that tripartite talks be held between the DPRK, the United States, and South Korea. Moreover, Pyongyang is prepared to discuss any constructive proposals made by the South Korean side if they will contribute to improving the political and military climate.

Detente on the Korean peninsula would have a positive effect on the situation throughout the Far East and would give impetus to seeking roads to peace and uniting the country on the basis of mutual trust.

What is the response to these clear, valid proposals made by the DPRK?

Washington has taken the decision to transfer Lance missiles to South Korea. Until now there have been no weapons of this class here -- they are primarily designed for nuclear strikes behind enemy lines. The missiles can also be equipped with neutron warheads.

What is more, the Pentagon is planning to deploy medium-range Pershing-2 missiles and B-52 strategic bombers in the south of the Korean peninsula in the future and to enhance the U.S. military potential by means of land-based cruise missiles which will serve the purpose of "defending" international straits.

Seoul is obediently following the lead of Washington's imperial policy, urging the buildup of forces "to fight communism." The Chon Tu-hwan regime recently announced its intention to conduct -- together with the Pentagon -- the scheduled large-scale "Team Spirit-87" exercises in which more than 200,000 U.S. military servicemen and ships from the 7th Fleet will take part.

However, this kind of political "shortsightedness" is causing justified fears and a sharply negative reaction not only in the majority of countries in the region but also among the South Koreans themselves.

That is why with every passing day popular demonstrations are becoming more widespread in this country and opposition ranks -- uniting workers and the intelligentsia, the peasantry and students -- are growing. The Lances and Pershings are on shaky ground.

CPSU'S MEDVEDEV GREETS DPRK YOUTH DELEGATION

PM170950 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Feb 87 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Youth News"]

[Text] A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the league Central Committee, was in the Soviet Union 28 January through 12 February at the invitation of the Komsomol Central Committee to exchange experience of work in the communist education of young people and to take part in the 1st session of the International Preparatory Committee for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

The delegation was received by V. Mironenko, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee. During the conservation the Korean friends were briefed on the activity of the Lenin Komsomol in fulfilling the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, on the tasks of Komsomol organizations arising from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum, and on the preparations for the 20th Komsomol Congress. Questions of developing ties were discussed.

A meeting took place with V. Aksenov, chairman of the USSR Committee of Youth Organizations, questions of preparations for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students were discussed.

The delegation was received by V.A. Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

During the visit the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea delegation toured the country.

MOSCOW TV: KONNOV ON 'TENSE' ROK SITUATION

OW100231 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2330 GMT 9 Feb 87

[From the Novosti newscast; Viktor Konnov commentary]

[Text] The situation in South Korea, where mass demonstrations have taken place, remains tense. Our commentary.

[Konnov] Hello, comrades. These demonstrations against the regime of Chon Tu-hwan are the largest in the past 6 years. Their immediate cause was one of the students, tortured to death on 14 January in the Seoul police station. The demonstrators spilled onto the streets of Seoul, Pusan, Kwangju, and other South Korean cities with banners proclaiming: Down with the dictatorship; end the illegal military junta!

The authorities reacted in the way only a dictatorial regime reacts. Approximately 120,000 police, thrown against the demonstrators, resorted to clubs, tear gas, water cannons, and other weapons from its repressive arsenal. [video shows demonstrators, riot police] In several places, the demonstrators clashed fiercely with police. There were casualties on both sides. At present, more than 700 people have been arrested and are being questioned. They face severe penalties consistent with the draconian laws of South Korea -- long prison terms, and even the death penalty.

The recent demonstrations are also tied to the growing concern of the South Korean population with the downturn in the economy, lack of democratic freedom, and the growing repression directed against the regime.

On par with the antigovernment slogans, the demonstrators are stepping up their demands for the liquidation of the U.S. military presence. As is well known, there are more than 40,000 U.S. soldiers in South Korea, which has a population of nearly 40 million. That is, 1 Yankee for every 1,000 inhabitants. An increasing number of South Koreans understand that withdrawal of U.S. servicemen would facilitate democratization and lead to a dialogue with the aim of uniting the South and the North.

REPORTAGE OF KESHTMAND VISIT TO MOSCOW 17-18 FEB

Kabul Departure

LD171140 Moscow TASS in English 1107 GMT 17 Feb 87

[Text] Kabul February 17 TASS -- Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, left Kabul for Moscow today for a working visit.

At Kabul International Airport Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand was seen off by Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Mohammad Aslam Watanjar, member of the Political Bureau, ministers, other officials and also staff members of the USSR's Embassy in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Ryzhkov, Others Greet

PM181616 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Feb 87 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "On a Working Visit"]

[Text] Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, arrived in Moscow 17 February for a working visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

He was met at the airport by N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister; N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; B.I. Aristov, USSR minister of foreign trade; K.F. Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; S.F. Akhromeyev and Yu.M. Vorontsov, USSR first deputy ministers; A.Yu. Urnov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section; P.P. Mozhayev, USSR ambassador to the DRA; and other officials.

H. Mangal, DRA ambassador to the USSR, was among the welcoming party.

The state flags of the DRA and the USSR were raised at the airport.

Ryzhkov-Keshtmand Talks

LD181820 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1655 GMT 18 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow, 18 Feb (TASS) -- Talks took place in the Kremlin today between Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, who is in the Soviet Union on a working visit.

Taking part in the talks were:

On the Soviet side — E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs; N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee; V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR state committee for the Agro-Industrial Complex; V.M. Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers;

On the Afghan side — M. Rafi', member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and DRA minister of defense; M. Aziz, vice chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers and chairman of the DRA State Planning Committee; and S.A. Amin, vice chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers.

There was a constructive exchange of views on ways to further develop Soviet-Afghan relations in line with the major agreements reached between Comrades M.S. Gorbachev and Najib in Moscow in December 1986. Topical foreign policy issues, including the situation around Afghanistan and ways to achieve its speediest possible settlement, were also discussed.

Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand spoke about how the policy of national reconciliation in Afghanistan is being implemented. He noted that the policy of the DRA leadership has met with approval and understanding, not just in Afghanistan but also beyond its borders. This is eloquently documented by the growing numbers of former refugees who are returning to their homeland and by the number of Afghan people who are ceasing to oppose people's power and are entering into talks with it. Along with this the conviction was expressed that the process of national reconciliation will continue to gather strength and that any attempts to undermine it, from whatever quarter, will fail.

It was particularly stressed that there is not and cannot be any alternative to national reconciliation as a means of achieving peace and calm in Afghanistan.

Nikolay Ryzhkov reported on the results of the January plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and on its significance for the socio-economic development of the Soviet Union and the successful accomplishment of the tasks put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress. He stressed that the USSR's resolve to persistently strive to implement the program for a nuclear-free world, the creation of an all-embracing system of international security and the establishment of a new political thinking in the interests of all countries and peoples without exception was convincingly revealed in the speech by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev at the international forum in Moscow.

The Soviet Union's firm support was expressed for the course of the PDPA and the DRA Government aimed at national reconciliation, as a course which opens up real opportunities to stop the bloodshed on Afghan soil and to consolidate the efforts of all Afghans who are really interested in strengthening independent, sovereign and nonaligned Afghanistan and in its progress and prosperity. The Soviet side noted that the cease-fire is a courageous and constructive step toward creating conditions conducive to the establishment of a broad intra-Afghan dialogue and to the attainment of mutually acceptable compromises, up to and including the creation of a coalition government.

The Soviet Union's readiness to contribute to the utmost toward a most rapid attainment of a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, and primarily toward success in the Afghan-Pakistani negotiations in Geneva, was declared.

It was stressed that progress in national reconciliation is an important factor aiding the attainment of a settlement, which, in its turn, will accelerate the withdrawal of Soviet forces from the DRA.

Nikolay Ryzhkov and Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand expressed satisfaction at the development of friendly relations between the USSR and the DRA, based on the unshakeable foundations of good-neighborliness, mutual respect and trust, equal rights, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. It was stressed especially that these relations, which have deep historical roots, accord fully with the national interests of the Soviet and Afghan peoples.

In a discussion of the state and prospects of the development of all-round cooperation between the USSR and the DRA, particularly from the point of view of strengthening the collaboration of the two countries and solving the tasks facing them at the present stage, the importance of further improvement in economic relations betweeen the two countries was noted. Accords reached earlier in the area of trade, economic and cultural links were put into a concrete form, with a view to making them correspond more closely to the requirements of the socioeconomic development of Afghanistan in relation to the period of national reconciliation.

Willingness was affirmed on the Soviet side for an intensive joint search for new directions and forms of economic and technological cooperation, including making use of the opportunities for involving Afghan national private capital in this.

The sides discussed the course of the fulfillment of existing agreements and protocols on matters concerning the provision of technological and economic aid by the Soviet Union to the DRA in the equipping of industrial, agricultural, power-engineering and other national economic projects and reached agreement on further joint activity in this area.

An accord was reached on the expansion of trade, including border trade, between the USSR and the DRA, on improving the structure of trade and imparting a balanced character to it.

Possibilities for rendering further assistance and comprehensive aid to the DRA in the economic and social areas were reviewed.

Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand expressed deep gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Government and the Soviet people for their selfless internationalist aid and support in defending the DRA's national independence and sovereignty and in the development of its economy. He wished the Soviet Union great successes in implementing the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and of the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum, and he wished the Land of the Soviets prosperity and happiness in the year of its 70th jubilee.

The talks passed off in an atmosphere of traditional friendship, complete mutual understanding and comradeship.

Lunch Speeches

PM191655 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Feb 87 First Edition p 4

[Tass Report: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] The USSR Government hosted a lunch in honor of S.A. Keshtmand on 18 February.

Also with the guest were Afghan officials accompanying him on his trip.

Comrades N.I. Ryzhkov, E.A. Shevardnadze, N.V. Talyzin, A.F. Dobrynin; V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; deputy chairmen of the USSR council of ministers, USSR ministers, chairmen of USSR State Committees and other officials attended on the Soviet side.

N.I. Ryzhkov made a speech at the lunch.

The Speech of Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov [subhead]

We cordially greet, he said, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, and all the Afghan state officials who have arrived with him. This new Soviet-Afghan meeting reflects the consistency of the course of both countries aimed at the further strengthening of friendship, good-neighborliness and cooperation between them on the principles of full equality of rights, mutual respect for national sovereignty and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

The Afghan revolution has a difficult destiny, and the Soviet people understand the complexity of the processes taking place in that country, with which we have historically developed good-neighborly relations. We wish to take the opportunity of this meeting to confirm yet again our solidarity with the difficult struggle of the Afghan people and our readiness to continue to render the necessary help and assistance to Afghanistan in accordance with existing agreements.

Important changes have recently been taking place in Afghanistan's political life. The DRA leadership has resolutely proclaimed the line of national reconciliation and appealed to all Afghans to cease fire and to begin a dialogue so that peace and calm may come to prevail throughout long-suffering Afghan land. The bold and deeply considered program of national reconciliation takes account of the peculiarities inherent in the socioeconomic structure of Afghan society and of its national, cultural and religious traditions.

National reconciliation is of course not a simple process. Not all are prepared to take the straight road toward it. But there is simply no sensible alternative to bloodshed other than that of mutually acceptable compromises.

Many of those who have long taken up arms against their own people are now choosing the peaceful life. Despite obstacles planted by outside forces, Afghans who have for a variety of reasons abandoned their homeland are now returning to it. Their number is daily increasing.

The new line has led to a reassessment of many prejudiced opinions and judgments built on Western propaganda cliches, and it is meeting with growing understanding outside Afghanistan too and is receiving support from all those really interested in seeing peace established on the land of Afghanistan and in the region.

We in the Soviet Union wholly support the wise and courageous line chosen by the Afghan leadership and are ready to give all-round help to our Afghan friends in advancing along this road. Reflecting as it does new political thinking, the national reconciliation program predetermines a new approach to the whole complex of Soviet-Afghan relations.

The foundation for such an approach was laid by the talks between Comrades M.S. Gorbachev and Najib in Moscow last December. Our talks today are following in that same track and are intended to reinforce cooperation between us with specific new deeds.

Within the framework of national reconciliation the people's authorities are proceeding to tackle numerous economic and social problems which have accumulated as a result of the undeclared war and are speeding up advances in the areas of education, health care and culture. All of this is bringing about a amendments and places new tasks before Soviet-Afghan cooperation. Bilateral trade, including border trade will become more balanced, the volume of trading operations between Soviet organizations and Afghan entrepreneurs will increase, joint Soviet-Afghan ventures — including those with the participation of the private sector — will be more actively set up. This is aimed in part at the creation of new jobs, which is particularly important in light of the increasing flow of former refugees returning to their native homes. Through joint efforts it is necessary to help those Afghans who suffered loss as a result of the looting and brigandage by the counterrevolutionaries to participate more actively in economic life.

It is perfectly clear that the policy of national reconciliation is also extending the real prerequisites for a political settlement of the situation surrounding Afghanistan. The key to this should be the guaranteed cessation and nonrenewal of external intervention in the domestic affairs of this country. The sooner this is achieved, the sooner the removal of Soviet troops will be realized. As M.S. Gorbachev stated in his speech at the Moscow forum, what is needed for the resolution of this problem is reciprocity on the part of the United States and Afghanistan's neighbors; international efforts are also necessary.

For our part, we are ready for constructive cooperation, for the hammering out and implementation of a political settlement which would take into account the interests of the Afghan people and also the interests of the peoples of Pakistan and Iran.

The next stage of the seventh round of Afghan-Pakistan Talks — which, if there is a sincere desire for this on the part of both sides could become the final one — begins in a few days' time in Geneva. There is such a desire in Afghanistan. The Pakistani side is also stating an interest in resolving this problem by political means, and we expect these statements to be embodied in practical steps.

Our affections for the Afghan people and friendly feelings toward them are immutable. We completely share their desire to follow the path of development which they have chosen and to build a peaceful life in a sovereign, independent and nonaligned Afghanistan.

In conclusion, N.I. Ryzhkov wished the PDPA, the DRA Government and the Afghan people success in the implementation of the national reconciliation program in the interests of all Afghans.

S.A. Kestmand then made a speech.

Speech of Comrade S.A. Keshtmand [subhead]

Having expressed words of heartfelt gratitude to the Soviet Government and people for their hospitality and warm welcome, S.A. Keshtmand said:

I am profoundly convinced that our visit will undoubtedly serve the further expansion and deepening of the fruitful cooperation between the DRA and the USSR. It is significant that it is taking place place precisely at a time when Afghan-Soviet friendship has been raised to a new level, a distinguishing feature of which is seen in the bold and innovative approaches to matters of the further development of bilateral relations. A firm foundation for this was laid by the agreements in principle which were worked out during the course of the negotiations and conversations between Comrade Najib and Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Moscow last December. The recent visit to the DRA by E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was exceptionally useful in the context of the practical discussion of the whole complex of questions of Afghan-Soviet relations.

As you know, an extraordinary expanded plenum of the PDPA Central Committee, which launched a new and crucial stage in the history of revolutionary Afghanistan, was held in December 1986. The plenum approved and adopted a course aimed at national reconciliation, the main goal of which is to guarantee peace on our ancient soil.

The PDPA and the DRA Government have actively embarked on implementing the national reconciliation program. Since 15 January this year military actions by the Armed Forces have been halted unilaterally for 6 months; a considerable number of detainees have been released in accordance with the amnesty decree; work is being consistently undertaken to explain the essence of the policy being conducted, both inside the country and beyond its borders.

We have declared our readiness to set up a coalition government, and we are carrying out practical steps in that direction. Already now there is a whole range of prominent figures from former regimes working in senior positions in the DRA Government.

Virtually all strata of society, tribes and ethnic groups of our country are represented in the Revolutionary Council -- the supreme legislative body of the state. Almost 65 percent of members of local councils are nonparty representatives of workers, peasants, the intelligentsia, national capital, the clergy, leaders of tribes and ethic groups. Is this not evidence of the democratic nature of our society?

As the first results of the implementation of the national reconciliation program show, the majority of people in the DRA and many of our compatriots abroad welcome and support this course of the PDPA and government.

In the month following the cease-fire announcement alone more than 20,000 Afghan refugees returned home from Pakistan and Iran. There are also more and more adherents of reconciliation among our enemies. Today thousands of former dushmans have laid down their arms and embarked on peaceful, creative work for the good of the homeland.

However, there are also forces that are still trying to carry out their unrealizable hopes to the detriment of the Afghan people, striving to maintain the war in Afghanistan. It is time that the ringleaders of the counterrevolution and their foreign patrons see the entire futility of these efforts.

Life itself is confirming increasingly convincingly the irreversible nature of the revolutionary process in Afghanistan. The guarantee of this is our people, who are actively joining in the process of national reconciliation.

One of the major directions of the activity of the PDPA and government, especially in the present conditions, is to ensure the country's unwavering socioeconomic development and to raise the living standard of the Afghan people.

At present the development of the national economy, despite the difficulties connected with the undeclared war, is characterized by progress. In virtually all industries the prerevolutionary indicaters have been passed. We have set out big tasks in the context of the basic guidelines for the DRA's economic and social development for 1986-90; we are being given broad assistance in solving them by the Soviet Union.

As is known, the amount of Soviet aid is approximately three fourths of the aid of all countries and international organizations which is intended to be used in the current 5 year plan. With USSR's economic and technical assistance there are plans to set up many major projects in virtually all areas of the national economy. The Afghan people evaluate all this as a graphic demonstration of international solidarity at a difficult time for us on the part of our great neighbor — the Soviet people.

Allow me, dear friends, to thank once again the Government of the Soviet Union and the entire Soviet people for the enormous inestimable assistance being given to revolutionary Afghanistan in its struggle for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, peace and better future.

The course toward the normalization of the situation inside Afghanistan is indissolubly linked with efforts for a most speedy political settlement of the situation surrounding it and our foreign policy line, the underlying principles of which are the struggle for peace and security, and the development of friendly relations and of cooperation with all countries and peoples.

The PDPA and the DRA Government energetically and decisively support all the constructive foreign policy initiatives of the Soviet Union, which are aimed at the securing of peace, stability and security on our planet, including on the Asian continent. Together with our Soviet friends we are in favor of achieving more quickly specific mutually acceptable accords at the Afghan-Pakistan talks in Geneva -- the achievement of which will be an important contribution to the cause of normalizing the situation in the region.

Our courageous forefathers bade us: for the sake of preserving freedom and independence always stay together with Russia. And thus for nearly 70 years, illuminated by the Great October and the genius of Lenin our friendship indeed shone for all Afghans like a sun of happiness. We are profoundly convinced that the indestructible friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples will continue to strengthen and develop.

In conclusion S. A. Keshtmand wished the Soviet people progress and prosperity, and peace throughout the world.

The speeches by Comrades N. I. Ryzhkov and S. A. Keshtmand were listened to attentively and met with applause.

The lunch took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Further on Keshtmand Speech

LD190802 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0442 GMT 19 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow, February 18, BAKHTAR -- Life itself bears out the irreversible character of the revolutionary process in Afghanistan. The guarantor of that are our people, who are actively joining in the national reconciliation process. A statement to this effect has been made today by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the Political Bureau of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, addressing a luncheon given today in his honour by the Soviet Government.

We declared our preparedness to create a coalition government and are taking practical steps in that direction. Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand said. A whole number of prominent figures of the old regimes are now working in important posts in the DRA Government. Practically all the sectors of the society, tribes and nationalities of our country are represented in the Revolutionary Council, the highest legislative body of the state. Almost 65 per cent of the members of the local councils are non-party representatives of the workers, peasants, intellectuals, national businessmen, clergymen, authorities of tribes and nationalities. Over the month after the ceasefire was announced more than 20,000 Afghan refugees have returned home from Pakistan and Iran. Thousands of former counter-revolutionaries have laid down arms and taken up peaceful creative work for their homeland's benefit.

The country's economy is steadily developing, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand said. The pre-revolutionary performance indicators have been exceeded in practically all fields. Important objectives have been set within the framework of the guidelines for the DRA's economic and social development for 1986-1991. He recalled that the share of Soviet aid makes nearly three-quarters of the aid of all countries and international organisations which is to be used in the current five-year plan (1986-1991).

Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand stressed that the policy of normalizing the situation in Afghanistan is inseparably linked with the efforts for the speediest political settlement of the situation arount it. The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the DRA Government support all of the Soviet Union's constructive foreign policy initiatives aimed at ensuring peace, stability and security the world over, including on the Asian Continent, he said.

Airport Farewell

LD181636 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1604 GMT 18 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow, 18 Feb (TASS) -- Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, left Moscow today. He had been in the USSR on a working visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

S.A. Keshtmand was seen off at the airport by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs; Nikolay Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

The state flags of the DRA and the USSR were flown at the airport.

SRV SIGNS CULTURAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL

OW131451 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 13 Feb 87

[Text] Soviet Deputy Minister of Culture (Savanov) and his Vietnamese counterpart Nong Quoc Chan signed in Moscow today a protocol on cooperation between the two ministries in 1987. The document stipulates marked expansion of cultural cooperation and contacts between cultural workers of both countries.

The days of Soviet culture to be organized in Vietnam on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution will be the greatest event in 1987.

CPV CADRE DELEGATION DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL TIES

OW191339 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 19 Feb 87

[Text] According to a plan for party relationships between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV], a CPV cadre delegation headed by Comrade Le Phuoc Tho, member of the CPV Central Committee and head of its Agriculture Department, visited the Soviet Union from 12 to 18 February.

The Vietnamese comrades held conversations with the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Foods Industry Department, the Leningrad party committee, and the Soviet National Agricultural-Industrial Union. They toured a number of production enterprises and scientific research institutions.

Comrade Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received the delegation. In their cordial and friendly talks, they dealt with the issue of continuing to develop Soviet-Vietnamese agricultural cooperation.

TONGA CROWN PRINCE ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD191513 Moscow TASS in English 1436 GMT 19 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow February 19 TASS -- Crown Prince Tupouto'a, minister of foreign affairs and defense of the Kingdom of Tonga, arrived in Moscow today for an official visit at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

At the airport he was met by Tengiz Menteshashvili, secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and by other officials.

SHEVARDNADZE TO VISIT AUSTRALIA 3-5 MAR

LD190906 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0835 GMT 19 Feb 87

[Text] Canberra, 19 Feb (TASS) -- USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze will pay an official visit to Australia from 3 to 5 March at the invitation of the Australian Government. This was announced today by Australian Foreign Minister Willian Hayden. A press statement says that E. Shevardnadze will conduct talks with Prime Minister W. Hayden, and other government ministers on important international matters and subjects relating to bilateral relations.

W. Hayden noted that following the decision made by the Australian Government in 1983 to restore normal relations with the USSR, relations between the two countries have been developing actively in a whole number of areas. Exchanges are taking place in the spheres of culture, science, sports, and tourism. The Australian Government also attaches particular importance to the stabilization and expansion of commercial links. In November 1986, the Australian minister of agriculture signed an agreement with the USSR on cooperation in the sphere of agriculture. The Australian Government intends to discuss a number of important issues in the course of the visit, including East-West relations, arms control, regional problems, Afghanistan, and the matter of human rights, the minister stressed.

The visit by E. Shevardnadze, the statement notes, will be the first journey to Australia by a Soviet minister of foreign affairs and a member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and will repay a visit by the Australian minister of foreign affairs to the USSR in 1984.

PRAVDA ON PHILIPPINES SITUATION AFTER REFERENDUM

PM191253 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Feb 87 First Edition p 7

[Own correspondent L. Kuznetsov dispatch under the rubric "Echo of the Week": "After the Referendum"]

[Text] Manila -- The official figures have been released: 76.29 percent of those who took part in the referendum voted in favor of the Philippines' draft new constitution.

"We would have been extremely pleased to have gotten 70 percent," President C. Aquino said when told of the results of the plebiscite, "and here we have almost 80 percent...." There was joy in her voice.

Success in the referendum was promoted by the subtle tactics adopted by C. Aquino and her entourage. In the final stage before the referendum she declared her resolve to adopt a firm stance toward the right-wingers. It probably was the first time that reactionaries were called reactionaries. Many of those who feared the establishment of a dictatorship in the country took to heart C. Aquino's statement that "the new basic law will reduce presidential power. But I have no objections. The main thing is to ensure that this document protects the freedoms we have gained."

Before the referendum, a wave of antiwar rallies, demonstrations, and conferences swept the Philippines. Their participants opposed the nuclear threat and demanded that the U.S. military domination in the country be ended. The administration did not block these events, despite the dissatisfaction that the protests caused in the United States.

What awaits the Philippines after the referendum? Probably 9 Filipinos out of 10 expect that the time has come to solve economic problems. That means first and foremost agrarian reform, although the questions of unemployment and foreign debt are also extremely acute. It was on agrarian reform that the president's attention focused immediately after the referendum. The government primarily decided to use state land stocks for distribution. That part of the reform generates no special discussions. But this alone will not solve the problems -- some of the land belonging to landowners will also have to be distributed among the landless. How will this be done? What compensation will be paid to those who are being "cut"? On the other hand, what sum should a poor farm laborer be asked to pay for the plot of land that he might receive? [paragraph continues]

Here, for instance, is a proposal that is under exanination: The payment for the holding will be one or two sacks of rice per hectare after each harvest for a period of 20-30 years.

The land redistribution question also needs to be solved quickly, because one of the points in the government's talks with rebel movements has been the promise to share land with those who "leave the path of war" and return to the countryside. These talks, which generally have been difficult, were further complicated after the shooting on a peasant demonstration near Manila's Mendiola Bridge and the attempted coup. The talks have now been broken off, and the local press pins the blame for this both on the "hawks" in the Philippine Army main command and on extremists in the National Democratic leadership.

Since the referendum representatives of the national bourgeoisie have been trying to launch a campaign under the slogan "Filipinos, Buy Philippine!" The slogan attests to the fact that national entrepreneurs are daring to challenge foreign capital, a challenge undoubtedly promoted by the growth of self-awareness among Filipinos. This phenomenon is putting the foreign monopolies on their guard. They had hoped that political stabilization in the country would increase the opportunity for economic expansion. Official circles in Manila have to deal both with their own entrepreneurs and with foreign interests, all the more so since the latter can count on the "assistance and understanding" of reactionary forces. These reactionary forces have not disappeared since the referendum. As has already been reported, almost half of the servicemen who took part in the referendum voted against the constitution. Former Defense Minister Enrile, whose name is associated with many reactionary raids against the present regime, pointedly refused the other day to join the committee for organizing celebrations of the anniversary of C. Aquino's advent to power.

The situation in the country remains complex. It is exacerbated by the U.S. military presence. The referendum has shown once again how painfully Washington reacts to any attempt to review the bases' status. During the plebiscite, the United States not only sharply increased its troop contingent on the archipelago and put the 7th Fleet and its aircraft on standby, but also confined all its servicemen to barracks. Marines and soldiers from Special Forces subunits -- in civilian dress, of course -- were sent into Manila, Baguio, and other Philippine cities.

SFRY'S GACIC CITED ON IMPROVING PARTY WORK

PM191623 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 18 Feb 87 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Key Issue"]

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Feb — In a TANJUG interview R. Gacic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said that definite results have been achieved since the 13th LCY Congress in the task of changing the substance and methods of party work. All LCY efforts are oriented toward achieving substantial changes in this work, he said.

The question of the LCY's work methods, he said in the interview, is often on the agenda of the Central Committee and its Presidium. But no real changes can be made until we succeed in raising the level of activity of the LCY as a whole.

The LCY must consistently eschew ideologically unacceptable views as well as the exponents of these views, including in the party, R. Gacic emphasized. Slow reaction to this kind of phenomena causes a great deal of damage. We must explain what is intended by democracy and democratic discussion and what leads to liberalism. We cannot agree to the kind of criticism whose aim is to spread impotence and hopelessness. This kind of criticism is not an expression of democracy but is known by its own spcific name. It is hostile activity and an attempt to sow anarachy within the LCY and in society. The LCY's enterprising nature is a key issue in the party's vanguard role, the secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium said.

BCP POLITBURO HAILS JANUARY PLENUM DECISIONS

PM191621 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Feb 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "BCP Central Committee Politburo on CPSU Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Sofia, 10 Feb — The BCP warmly welcomes the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum's decisions and expresses its profound conviction that their implementation will play a decisive role in attaining the historic goals outlined by Lenin's party and will promote the fulfillment of the common tasks facing the fraternal socialist countries at the present crucial stage of development. This is stressed in the resolution adopted at the BCP Central Committee Politburo session held here today.

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the resolution says, is an important political event in the life of the CPSU and the Soviet people. It confirmed the correctness of the line formulated by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the 27th CPSU Congress and it enriched and gave concrete form to the course of the thorough and comprehensive renewal of Soviet society.

The report by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the plenums resolution presented the CPSU's integrated vision of the character and essence of restructuring in the USSR and the main directions of the party's cadre policy. Because of its theoretical and ideological richness, Leninist spirit, and innovative approach, the CPSU Central Committee Plenum is of broad international significance.

The January Plenum's documents, which enrich the fund of means, forms, and approaches in the development of socialism, augment the constructive experience of the communist parties and socialist countries in the struggle to build and improve the new society and will have a favorable influence on processes in the international communist and workers movement. All this will increase socialism's attractiveness.

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum reaffirmed the importance of creative development of Marxist-Leninist teaching and of an innovative approach to problems of socialist building in accordance with the new realities of social progress and in conformity with each country's specific conditions.

It is the BCP's valuable tradition, the resolution points out, that it is enriched by the fraternal parties' experience, particularly the great experience of the CPSU. True to this tradition, we are following with great interest and attentively studying the CPSU's latest decisions and activity in improvng socialism.

HUNGARY'S HAVASI, MEDVEDEV HOLD TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD101534 Budapest MTI in English 1457 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow, February 10 (MTI) — On Tuesday Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, held talks in Moscow with Vadim Medvedev, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Views were exchanged, in a cordial comradely atmosphere, on a few topical issues of Hungarian-Soviet cooperation.

The talks were attended by Sandor Rajnai, member of the HSWP Central Committee and Hungarian ambassador to the Soviet Union.

ANTONOV, KAMENTSEV MEET W. GERMANS, UK MINISTER

PM201028 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Feb 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 17 February V.M. Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received M. Jopling, British minister of agriculture, fisheries, and food.

An exchange of opinions took place on questions of the development of Soviet-British economic ties and the creation of joint enterprises with foreign firms in the USSR.

B. Cartledge, British ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talk.

On the same day, A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet section of the USSR and FRG Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, received C.P. Henle, member of the board of the Kloeckner firm, at his request. Some questions of economic cooperation between the firm and Soviet organizations were discussed.

A.K. Antonov received a prominent representative of FRG business circles, B. Beitz, chairman of the supervisory council of the firm Fried Krupp, at his request. Some questions of cooperation between the firm and Soviet organizations were discussed.

ZAGLADIN DISCUSSES JOINT VENTURES IN FRG

DW191100 Bonn DIE WELT in German 19 Feb 87 p 8

[Unattributed article: "Zagladin: Learning From German Firms"]

[Text] Bonn — The Soviet Union is currently discussing with West German firms proposals to set up joint ventures. No details are available out of concern for possible business secrets, said Vadim Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, to journalists in Bonn. He said he is certain that economic cooperation will be broadened. So far, Moscow has no experience with joint ventures. It wants to profit from the experience of German firms and banks.

With the new federal government entering into office the necessary decisions can be made to further develop relations. He is anticipating the government statement with great interest and "with pencil" in hand. Both sides must do everything to overcome problems. Appointments must be made to sign the agreements between departments. Zagladin indicated that just the protocol of a new invitation is a hurdle obstructing a visit by Foreign Minister Shevardnadze.

The GDR has achieved great successes with the reform program adopted at the 8th SED Congress, said Zagladin. "We learn from them," he added. That also pertains to the CSSR. There was a phase in history when development in one country was copied by others. "However, nobody will repeat that."

IRAQ'S 'AZIZ ARRIVES IN MOSCOW 20 FEB

Met By Shevardnadze

LD191730 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 19 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow February 19 (TASS) — Tariq 'Aziz, member of Iraq's Revolutionary Command Council, deputy prime minister of defence, [title as received] arrived in Moscow for a visit today. He was met at the airport by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, and other officials.

Holds 'Businesslike' Exchange

LD201451 Moscow TASS in English 1436 GMT 20 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow February 20 TASS — Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR Eduard Shevardnadze today had negotiations with member of the Revolutionary Command Council, Deputy Prime Minister, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Iraq Tariq 'Aziz, who had come to Moscow for a visit.

In the course of the negotiations, held in a friendly atmosphere, special attention was paid to questions of the situation in the Middle and Near East, the present-day situation in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, and its development.

Tariq 'Aziz informed the Soviet side of the steps being taken by the Iraqi leadership to find ways for a peace outcome of the Iran-Iraq conflict and prevention of further bloodshed.

Eduard Shevardnadze has reaffirmed the Soviet Union's principled stand in favor of the early termination of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, which was set forth in the Soviet Government's statement of January 8 this year. The firm confidence was expressed that between the two neighbouring states there are no disputable problems which cannot be settled through negotiations on mutually acceptable terms, considering the legitimate interests of Iraq and Iran. Noted was the importance of consolidating the decision, announced by the parties, on suspending bombings and bombardment of civilian structures and settlements, as the necessary step towards attaining accords on complete ceasefire.

Further preservation of the seat of armed confrontation heightens tension in the Middle and Near East, in the Persian Gulf zone, creates a pretext for imperialist forces to directly interfere into internal affairs of states in the region. Such a development of events cannot but adversely affect the international situation as a whole.

Eduard Shevardnadze has said that the Soviet Union will steadily pursue the course of rendering every assistance to any honest and constructive efforts, also through the U.N. channels, aimed at attaining a comprehensive settlement of the conflict through political peaceful means. Highly appreciated were the efforts being exerted by the U.N. secretary general within the framework of the goodwill mission entrusted to him by the Security Council.

A businesslike substantive exchange of opinions on some aspects of bilateral Soviet-Iraqi relations was held in the course of the negotiations. The sides expressed satisfaction with the successful and mutually beneficial character of these relations and noted that there were good prospects for further development.

ANATOLIY GROMYKO INTERVIEWED ON REFORMS, RELATIONS

JN190814 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 17 Feb 87 p 6

[By Hasan 'Amir]

[Text] Over the past few months now the USSR has been witnessing exciting events -- a democratic breakthrough, demonstrations, pardoning of dissidents, massive release of political detainees, a new election system, and more to follow.

These events have strongly attracted the attention of observers and at the same time raised a number of expectations, speculations, and interpretations.

Some people say that the Soviets are gradually abandoning their ideology and borrowing western democratic forms and methods, and other deny this and say that western democratic systems do not suit the USSR and that whoever tries to apply such systems would be heading for a major setback.

On these events and their impact on international relations, the Middle East, and relations with Egypt, we conducted this interview with Anatoliy Gromyko, director of the African Studies Institute in Moscow and son of President Andrey Gromyko.

I asked him: What is your view and assessment of the events and changes currently taking place inside the USSR?

He said: I believe that what is taking place constitutes a turning point in the history of the USSR. The current immediate changes and radical reforms are aimed at reactivating the Soviet system and making it function at full power.

Since the 70's this system has been suffering from an economic and social recession. Moreover, bureaucracy has ben proliferated and sapped its vitality.

A serious appraisal of the system has shown that recession and bureaucracy are strange bodies that conflict with the socialist system and that bureaucracy grows and proliferates in the absence of democracy.

Therefore, the Soviet regime decided to carry out radical changes in two directions: Uprooting bureaucracy, and applying democratic methods at all levels.

The new formula was reached by the 27th CPSU congress and translated by the Central Committee in the form of decisions, legislative amendments, and programs.

Through these reforms we are trying to encourage the Soviet citizen to take part in the decisionmaking, from the popular bases in the factories, residential areas, and plantations to the Central Committee.

The beginning will be the election of all leaderships, including the directors of factories and production units.

The new experiment is now almost 1 year old. The results are good as indicated by the initial results of the first year of the 5-year development plan.

The election experiment has revealed the vital resources of the citizens. Some 150 candidates nominated themselves for the post of director in some factories.

I said: Certain western reports indicate that what is taking place is an apostasy against the Soviet system and a return to western capitalist methods.

He replied: On the contrary, all the decisions that have been issued are completely in line with the Soviet ideology and not a deviation from this ideology. And if we go back to Lenin's doctrine we will find that it supports many of these measures and initiatives.

We do not need to borrow any western models. We have models and ideologies that lead the development on the correct path.

I asked him: Has Soviet foreign policy been affected by the new changes?

He said: Certainly, we have begun reactivating Soviet stands in different directions. In January 1986, for instance, Gorbachev announced his comprehensive proposals on disarmament and liquidation of nuclear stockpiles in three stages until year 2000. By this initiative, the Soviets had in mind saving U.S. and Soviet armament expenditures and using a large part of these savings to extend aid to the developing countries and to tackle famine, disease, draught, and other disasters that have become widespread in our world.

I asked him: Will the new policy also entail a revision of stands toward certain countries such as Egypt?

He replied: In my estimation, Egyptian officials are absolutely right when they say that Egyptian-Soviet relations are growing in a positive direction and developing in a clear way.

But this development and growth requires a greater degree of understanding and meeting halfway with the aim of reaching a settlement of all outstanding problems.

In my estimation also the two countries can play an important role in drawing the formula for a final resolution of the explosive bloody conflicts in the Middle East in which tens of thousands of human beings fell victim.

I told him: Your testimony concerning the improvement of Egyptian-Soviet relations leads us to the question about Egypt's current position in the political classification. I know that Soviets classify countries as allies, enemies, friends, or neutrals.

He said laughingly: You are mixing us up with Washington. Soviets do not classify countries in this manner. On the contrary, it is the Americans who always do that. They have classified the entire Arab region now as a center of international terrorism.

In Soviet estimation Egypt is a friendly country that has great weight and role in international affairs. We are endeavoring to deepen cooperation with it in certain fields until relations attain the level of the 50's and 60's.

I told him: You referred to the Middle East peace conference earlier in your statement. What are the latest Soviet ideas on this conference?

He replied: We abide by the principled idea — a conference attended by all the parties to the dispute, including the PLO and the five major powers.

We are also endeavoring to implement the UN General Assembly's last resolution calling for a preparatory committee for this conference.

We believe that the work formula inside the conference should be flexible, allowing bilateral negotiations and the attainment of bilateral agreements under the international umbrella so they can acquire international legality.

I asked him: THis stand is very close to the Egyptian stand. What then are the points of difference between the Soviet and U.S. stands on the peace conference?

He replied: The Americans do not want the conference at all. They are against any initiative to implement the UN resolutions. Their stand is astonishing, perplexing, and even more rigid and intransigent than that of the Israelis themselves.

I told him: Some observers find the Soviet stand on the Gulf war most perplexing. The Soviets condemn the war and say that it is illogical and unjustifiable yet they have not made an initiative to stop it. On the contrary, the recent announcement about the Soviet Navy's readiness to guard merchant ships in the Gulf has had a negative effect.

He said: To begin with, the question is very complicated. This is an incomprehensible and irrational war as we previously announced.

We in Moscow logically understand that all questions are negotiable regardless of how complicated they are. But the two warring sides are rejecting this logic in varying degrees of rigidity.

In my estimation, the question is not one of statements by Washington or Moscow. The question is linked to the political will of the two warring countries and their agreement to end the military operations. But it appears that the gap is still very wide.

I asked him: Can we expect a Soviet initiative on the Gulf war soon, especially in wake of the recent escalation in the war operations?

He replied: It is difficult for me to predict that. We have tried to make the two sides come to an agreement. We will continue our attempts in this direction through special contacts not public initiatives.

IZVESTIYA ON 'MILITARIST' UK STANCE ON FALKLANDS

PM181251 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Feb 87 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Cherepanov "International Commentary": "Two Approaches to the Problem"]

[Text] Britain's decision to introduce a 150-mile "exclusion zone" around the Malvinas [Falkland] Islands, over which Argentina is claiming sovereignty, recently came into effect. As is known, the Tory government announced this on 29 October last year, reserving for itself the "right" to widen the zone to 200 miles, within which all Argentine ships are regarded as "non grata." The ships of other states need special permission to fish in the area.

The Argentine leadership saw the British action as a manifestation of hostility and reluctance on the part of the British ruling circles to resolve the problem of the archipelago at the negotiating table. Argentina's view is shared by the majority of countries in the world community. The Nonaligned Movement has expressed solidarity with Buenos Aires' position. The UN secretary general described Britain's step as a "crude provocation."

In November 1985 the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution on the Malvinas [Falkland] Islands with 107 states voting for it. Only four countries voted against the resolution, including Britain.

The document contains an appeal to Argentina and Britain to commence talks aimed at settling the conflict over the archipelago and refraining from all actions that might fuel tension in the region.

London has a different view of the problem. The Tory cabinet's policy on the future of the Malvinas [Falkland] Islands is uncompromising. "The islands are ours, period," is the belief on the banks of the Thames. They have a different opinion on the shore of La Plata.

It was the diametrically opposite views of the two states' governments that led in early 1982 to the armed conflict, to the 74-day war for the archipelago. There has been smoldering enmity between Argentina and Britain ever since. Diplomatic relations have still not been restored.

The Argentine Government has a set a course toward a peaceful settlement of mutual relations between the two countries. Buenos Aires has invited London to the negotiating table more than once. London would appear to be agreeable to talks, but on one condition: Without discussing the matter of the Falkland Islands' sovereignty.

The two states' representatives have something to discuss. But the Tory government is immovable. This is understandable. The Malvinas [Falkland] Islands are not a plot of land in a godforsaken region. The archipelago is a convenient military bridgehead which could be used to control very important transport routes across the South Atlantic. The British military department obviously has a good reason for actively transforming it into an outpost. Current annual expenditure on it is 400 million pounds sterling ($616 million). Some $4 billion have already been invested in military construction in the Falklands. That is the situation.

To make the South Atlantic zone a real zone of peace and cooperation -- which, incidentally, is what the majority of UN countries is demanding -- will need goodwill and the desire to tackle all disputes on a mutually advantageous basis. At the moment London's militarist claims in the region are preventing the UN decision from being implemented.

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM PARDONS IOSIF BEGUN

LD191404 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1345 GMT 19 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow, 19 Feb (TASS) -- Gennadiy Gerasimov, chief of the Information Administration of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has reported: Iosif Begun has been pardoned by a 17 February decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Gerasimov was speaking today at a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists in the Press Center of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

After this decree was signed, he was handed over to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, which then got in touch with the authorities at the Prison in Chistopol. Therefore, continued Gennadiy Gerasimov, it can be supposed that tomorrow Begun will be able to go out onto the streets of that town.

As far as Koryagin is concerned, said the representative of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, I can report that at present he is traveling by train from Kiev, where he was in prison, to Kharkov, to his family.

Criminal Code Being 'Reexamined'

LD191529 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1459 GMT 19 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow, 19 Feb (TASS) — Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry, said that the foundations of criminal legislation were currently being reexamined in the USSR and that the criminal code would be reexamined at the same time, too. He spoke at a briefing held here today for Soviet and foreign journalists in the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center. This process, he said, is a lengthy one. However, a tendency toward relaxing this legislation could be discerned already at the present time.

Rudolf Kusnetsov, head of the Visas and Registration of Aliens Section (OVIR), replying to a question concerning the procedure of entering and leaving the USSR, pointed out that the possibility of departure of this or that person was only considered if a personal application to the internal affairs organs has been made. All applications forwarded to us by citizens are studied most attentively and from the viewpoint of satisfying their applications.

Oleg Avramenko, the first deputy head of the Consular Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry, speaking of the new arrival and departure provisions, noted that sufficiently flexible formulas existed, making it possible to resolve these questions in the most humane way possible. The new regulations provide for applications to leave or to enter to be examined for a period of up to 1 month and, in urgent cases, for up to 3 days. The departmental instructions accompanying the new legislation would, he emphasized, be of a frank and open nature.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS OFFICIAL ON RETURNING EMIGRES

LD191438 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1412 GMT 19 Feb 87

["About Those Who Did Not Like It Abroad," -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Feb (TASS) -- One hundred and twenty people, who left the country at one time or another have returned to the Soviet Union recently. In addition, a considerable number of people who left the USSR for various reasons, have declared their wish to return home, said Rudolf Kuznetsov, head of the Visa and Foreigners Registration Department of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Replying to journalists' questions, he reported that the arrival of large groups of Soviet citizens from New York and Vienna is expected in the near future. According to reports from Soviet embassies in various countries, there are thousands of applications from individuals to the consular departments of our embassies abroad requesting permission to return to the Soviet Union. All these applications will be examined.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS RETIRED, PROMOTED

PM111517 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSR: OTDEL PERVYY in Russian No 3 for 1987 publishes on page 48 two USSR Council of Ministers resolutions dated 25 November 1986. Both are signed by chairman N. Ryzhkov and Administrator of Affairs M. Smirtyukov. They announce the following decisions:

To retire on pension Yu. Ye. Pak from the post of deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems.

To appoint V.S. Zbarashchenko as USSR deputy minister of the maritime fleet.

GROMYKO PRESENTS AWARDS IN KREMLIN CEREMONY

LD190008 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 18 Feb 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast; report over video]

[Text] Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko today presented a group of comrades with state awards in the Kremlin.

For the second time the title of Hero of Socialist Labor was conferred on (Ivan Ivanovich Kuchar), chairman of the Vladimira Ilyicha Kolkhoz in Moscow Oblast; Major Nikolay Ivanovich Malyshev became Hero of the Soviet Union; and Yuriy Nikolayevich Grigorovich, chief ballet master of the USSR Bolshoy State Academic Theater, and Shatilov, full member of the V.I. Lenin Agricultural Sciences Academy, became Heroes of Socialist Labor.

The recipients of the awards expressed cordial gratitude for the high evaluation of their work. [Video shows Gromyko presenting awards; Demichev standing to his left]

Having presented the awards, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko said:

[Begin Gromyko recording] These awards have been presented to you by right. I am certain that you will continue your honorable service to the homeland, the people, and our Communist Party.

What is special about today's award presentation is that for the first time the gold star of Hero of the Soviet Union has been presented in the Kremlin to a soldier who displayed courage and heroism in carrying out his internationalist duty in Afghanistan. Helicopter pilot Major Nikolay Ivanovich Malyshev is this hero. Hitherto awards to soldiers who distinguish themselves in Afghanistan were presented in the circle of their comrades-in-arms. In presenting this award here in the Kremlin we stress once again the significance of the sacred fraternal aid that Soviet soldiers are rendering to the friendly Afghan people in their struggle against the dushmans, against the mercenaries who are penetrating Afghan territory and who are being infiltrated there from abroad. Thank you for your martial work and for your peaceful deeds. [applause] [end recording]

Taking part in the award presentation ceremony was Comrade Demichev. [Video shows close-up of Gromyko reading his statement; Demichev standing to his left; the four award recipients sitting together]

LIGACHEV MEETS WITH STATE DANCE DIRECTOR

LD200333 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 19 Feb 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] There has been a meeting in the CPSU Central Committee between Comrade Ligachev and the artistic director of the USSR State National Dance Ensemble, Igor Aleksandr Moiseyev; the ensemble director, Comrade Filatov; and the party buro secretary, Comrade Vyshakov. Yegor Kuzmich Ligachev noted the great significance of the creative experience of the ensemble for the development of professional choreographic arts and for publicizing folk dance in our country.

The USSR State National Dance Ensemble bears the banner of Soviet arts with honor during its foreign tours. In this connection, it was noted that during a recent tour of towns in the United States, the ensemble collective displayed a high degree of patriotism and courage in giving a worthy rebuff to the attempts of extremist forces to wreck the tour. During the conversation, the tasks of creative arts collectives in connection with the decisions of the January 1987 plenum of the CPSU were examined. The need to enhance attention given to the truly national sources of the art of choreography and to the growth of the popularity of folk dance in young people's amateur collectives was pointed out.

AUCCTU HEAD: 24 FEB AGENDA, 'REDOUBLING' ECONOMY

LD181607 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 18 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow February 18 TASS -- The 18th congress of the Soviet trade unions due to open in the Kremlin on February 24 is to sum up the results of the frank and businesslike discussions of the problems, which unfolded in the USSR on the eve of the forum of that public organisation with a total membership of 140 million working people. A statement to this effect was made a press conference held today for Soviet and foreign newsmen by Gennadiy Yanayev, secretary of the USSR Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU).

The report and election campaign, which has been completed, he said, has shown that the task of redoubling the country's economic potential over a term of 15 years and on this basis ensuring a sharp rise in the living standards of the people and resolving the most important social problems, which has been set by the CPSU is close and understandable to the Soviet trade unions.

A further development of socialist self-administration, perfection of the mechanism of distribution of material benefits, a strengthening of the social trend of the plans for economic construction — all these tasks objectively accord with the working people's interests.

In the course of the pre-congress campaign more than five million meetings and conferences were held with the participation of nearly 96 per cent of trade union members. There was less ostentation and window-dressing, more analysis, criticism and constructive proposals in their speeches, Gennediy Yanayev pointed out. The socio-political activeness of the rank-and-file members has increased.

At the same time, the AUCCTU secretary said, facts indicate that a reorganisation of trade union activities has just been started and the number of outstanding problems is yet great. The congress delegates will have to comprehend in a new way the role and place of trade unions, determine such forms and methods of their activities, which are better suited to the present-day requirements, the AUCCTU secretary emphasized.

Cooperation With U.S. Unions

LD181608 Moscow TASS in English 1553 GMT 18 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow February 18 TASS — We are any time open for cooperation with the trade union movement in the USA. Such a cooperation would benefit the cause of peace and improvement of Soviet-American relations, Gennadiy Yanayev, secretary of the All Union Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU), told a press conference at the press centre of the USSR Foreign Ministry today.

The attention of the press conference was drawn to the absence of U.S. representatives at the coming 18th congress of the Soviet trade unions, which is due to open in the Kremlin on February 24. In that connection the AUCCTU secretary said: "We have repeatedly offered the U.S. side to establish bilateral cooperation and not only global, but also on such topical issues as improvement of Soviet-American relations and containment of the nuclear weapons race. [sentence as received]

It was because of the openly anti-Soviet stand taken by the leadership of the U.S. AFL-CIO trade union confederation that all the proposals have been left unanswered.

At the same time Gennadiy Yanavey noted that the Soviet trade unions maintain good business relations with many branch trade union centres in the USA. They would be even better had it not been for the negative practices of the U.S. Administration, which, while speaking endlessly about "human rights," does not grant visas practically to any trade union delegation from the USSR.

WEST USED 'VILE LIES' of 'FORCED LABOR' AT CHERNOBYL

LD181811 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 18 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow February 18 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev:

Two months have passed since the personnel of the Chernobyl nuclear power station have had no need for special precautionary measures: The accident-damaged fourth power unit is fully and reliably sealed by shielding structures.

More than 1,600 million kilowatt-hours of electric power has already been generated by the first and second power units.

People of goodwill who together with all of us felt keenly the Chernobyl tragedy cannot but be glad at such news: Human labour and intellect have harnessed nuclear energy which ran out of control and made havoc.

But what took place in Chernobyl gives rise not only to this kind of reaction. Certain circles in the West that feed on anti-Sovietism were not slow in making use of the very fact of the accident and clean up operations as a cause to cast aspersions on the efforts of the Soviet Union and Soviet people to eliminate the aftermath of the accident.

Those circles resorted to the most vile lies: They said that "forced labour" was being used for the purpose.

This invention with all its absurdity is not new: Something like that had been asserted by Western disinformation experts at a time when the Baykal-Amur mainline and the Urengoy-Western Europe gas pipeline were under construction. Those tales had been at once disproved and ridiculed at that time by the Western press itself. But the slanderers were not embarrassed in the least. They just cannot invent anything new and keep playing the same tune.

As if they are unaware of the universally known fact that thousands of volunteers went to Chernobyl from all over the Soviet Union for the clean up operations.

The slanderers as if do not know the fact that the IAEA director-general and many diplomats and journalists accredited in Moscow, including those from the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Japan, Canada, Sweden and other countries, visited the Chernobyl and its outskirts. [sentence as received] They all had the broadest opportunities to get acquainted with every stage of the rehabilitation work at the nuclear power station and of course did not find any traces of "forced labour."

The sorry Sovietologists in the ardour of anti-Soviet intoxication did "find them" without leaving their desks. The malignant fault finders tried in vain: They will get no dividends for such inventions.

KAZAKH EDUCATION MINISTER RELIEVED OF DUTIES

LD191125 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1515 GMT 18 Feb 87

[Text] The Bureau of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee has considered the issue of Naribayev, the republic's minister of higher and secondary specialized education. Naribayev, who, since 1976, was the deputy responsible for personnel, and who since 1983 has been minister of higher and secondary specialized education of the Kazakh SSR, did not ensure the necessary level of management of the college system.

Protection cliques [protektsionism], old-boy networks and nepotism, which had earlier spread, continued and strengthened, as did mutual protection, corruption and other abuses. These non-party principles frequently gained decisive importance in the selection and placement of management and science teachers in higher education colleges. A succession of negative phenomena having particularly strong influence occurred in the republic capital's training colleges.

Naribayev recognized that the complaints made against him were correct. He had lost the moral right to remain in his post, which demands great party principledness and the ability to energetically fight negative trends, and he considered that he should go over to doing scientific research work.

The bureau of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee agreed with Naribayev's request and released him from his duties as minister for higher and secondary specialized education of the Kazakh SSR.

TWO KILLED, 200 HURT IN ALMA-ATA RIOTING

AU181444 Paris AFP in English 1429 GMT 18 Feb 87

["This dispatch is based on a news agency pool report" -- AFP note]

[Text] Alma-Ata, Kazhakstan, Feb 18 (AFP) -- Two persons, one a drunken student, were killed and 200 injured during the nationalist riots in Alma-Ata last December, the premier of this Soviet Central Asian republic told Western journalists here Wednesday.

The journalists were the first Western reporters to visit Kazakhstan since the December 17-18 riots.

Premier Nursultan Nazarbayev said at least 3,000 persons were involved in the riots, which followed the appointment of a Russian, Gennadiy Kolbin, to replace Kazakh Dinmukhamed Kunayev as first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist party.

About 100 persons had been arrested, Mr Nazarbayev said. Three had been sentenced to labor camps and 28 were still under investigation.

Previously, observers recalled, only one death had been reported in the riots, in which "several hundred persons" were officially said to have participated.

Western diplomatic sources however put the fatalities at around 20, and a reliable Soviet source told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that there were 44 dead, 75 percent of them rioters.

In Mr Nazarbayev's opinion, some of the demands of the rioting students were legitimate, like those concerning food and housing.

The riots, he said, had been put down by police and their auxiliaries alone. Observers recalled that the KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA had clearly indicated in January that the army was present when the rioting was quashed.

Actions Against Students

LD192144 Moscow TASS in English 1754 GMT 19 Feb 87

[Text] Alma-Ata February 19 TASS -- A group of foreign journalists accredited in Moscow visited Kazakh state university today, before leaving Alma-Ata. During their conversation with the 46-year-old rector of the university, corresponding member of Kazakhstan's Academy of Sciences Yedil Yergozhin, the December events came again into the focus of attention.

"It is a bitter disappointment for us to realise that young people whom we have been educating since their childhood in traditions of internationalism and friendship among nations took part in outrages in the Kazakh capital on December 17-18. Fourteen of them were students of our university," the rector said. "The destiny of each of them has now taken a sharp turn. All of them were expelled from the university and from Komsomol on demand of Komsomol meetings. Students could not pardon their light-mindedness, infantilism, lack of firm political convictions. But the door to university is not closed to them. Young people will be able to realise what has happened with the passage of time."

Answering questions from journalists, Yedil Yergozhin gave several reasons behind anti-social actions of youth. They were instigation from nationalist-minded persons who feared losing their privileges with the emergence of the new leader of the republic's party organisation, an unhealthy atmosphere of protectionism, nepotism and clannishness that had been shaping in a number of higher educational establishments over many years. Nine out of the ten rectors of the Alma-Ata higher educational establishments were people of the native nationality. And two-thirds of them came from the southern regions, from which the Minister of Higher and Secondary Specialised Education Kupzhasar Naribayev, who has already been removed from his post, also comes.

"But it would be utterly wrong to accuse the entire Kazakh people of nationalism," Yergozhin said. "The history of Soviet Kazakhstan is the history of large international projects. In the 20s-30s young people from all Soviet republics were jointly building the Karaganda and Balkhash metallurgical complexes, the Turkestan-Siberian railway. Nearly 14 thousand youths and girls of 20 nationalities study at our university. More than 40 thousand university graduates work in every branch of the national economy."

"But, deplorably, due attention to the improvement of the living conditions of young people, to the organisation of their spare time has not been paid of late in most of Kazakhstan's 55 higher educational establishments, including our university. We exert efforts now to remedy the situation. New hostels are being built, new cafes and discoteques and hobby clubs for young people are opened."

CONFISCATION OF DACHAS IN KAZAKHSTAN REPORTED

PM191629 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Feb 87 Morning Edition p 2

[Own correspondent E. Matskevich report: "Kindergartens Will Be Good"]

[Text] Kazakh SSR — The closed hotels, residences, and "hunting lodges" in Kazakhstan, which had been used by a limited circle of leading workers, have been given over to children's establishments and rest homes.

High green fences extend along the road to the famous "Medeo" sports complex in the mountains. Well-maintained buildings, the purpose of which was known by no means to everyone, lie snugly behind one of them amid an orchard and shady spruces. Two substantial residences, four cottages, nine dachas, and a three-story sleeping block having rooms equipped with soft furniture are set spaciously in 8 hectares on the bank of a river. In addition, there is a banquet hall, a refreshment room a movie theater, and its own subsidiary farm.

That zone-reserve was called a gorispolkom rest home, but it was used permanently by only a few dozen select families for a very nominal payment, and then only in the summertime.

The upkeep and repair of these buildings, which frequently stood empty at a total cost of more than half a million rubles, cost the state budget a pretty penny. Expenditures were covered later by subsidies or written off as losses.

Today it has been decided to hand over the dachas for a young pioneer camp to the "Dorvodzelenstroy" Administration, the workers of which equipped that territory, and to hand over the land of the subsidiary farm to city folk for dacha plots.

"We have a large collective and many families have many children," V. Reznikova, chairman of the administration trade union committee, said. "There are more than 4,000 children of young pioneer age alone, but they received only a few dozen travel warrants for the summer. Now 1,200 children will be able to vacation in our camp during the season."

In Kazakhstan, broad publicity has been given to instances of the unplanned construction of closed hotels, residences, and "hunting lodges" for a narrow circle of people. Directors of large enterprises provided themselves with chic apartments for distinguished guests, equipped them with expensive furniture, and maintained a sizable staff of service personnel. Checks now have revealed approximately 1,000 people who received wages for servicing the houses. Furniture and equipment worth R1.5 million had been purchased for them.

Thus, the leaders of North Kazakhstan Oblast set aside an entire grove on the shore of Lake Pestroye near Petropavlovsk for their vacations. Two-story dacha buildings also rose up there behind a high fence. In one of the rooms, finished in marble, a big white yurt even was set up on special occasions for exotic effect...

All this featured in documents as a branch of the Voskhod Hotel. The oblast municipal services department spent R45,000 on its upkeep annually, but in the 20 years of the "branch's" existence the mysterious tenants did not pay a single kopek into the treasury. The building has now been handed over to the small engine plant to expand the young pioneer camp.

All owners of residences, special hotels, saunas, and other illegally maintained buildings are instructed to hand them over for use by the whole people before 1 March. Reports already are coming in: A children's sanatorium is opening in the former oblispolkom rest home in Guryev. In Kzyl-orda, the nonwoven materials factory has "bequeathed" a former hotel building to a kindergarten and a youth hostel together with the furniture and equipment. In Kokchetav Oblast, the "hunting lodge" of the Urumkayskiy Forestry Establishment has been given up to the "Yuryevskiy" Sovkhoz for apprentice teams. In Pavlodar, a consumer services shop is being accommodated in a house on Razin Street which belonged to the aluminum plant....

People are moving into new accommodations who should have done so long ago.

RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON HOUSING, OVERREPORTING

PM191559 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 18 Feb 87 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A scheduled session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium has discussed and approved measures to implement the proposals and observations made by participants in the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum concerning the operation of ministries, departments, and local soviet organs in the Russian Federation.

The session analyzed the activity of the RSFSR Ministry of Geology to improve the housing and social conditions of working people in the sector in the light of the 27th CPSU Congress' demands. It was noted that a certain amount of work has been done in this direction. The republic's Ministry of Geology has drawn up a program for the 12th 5-Year Plan to build housing, children's preschool institutions, and social, cultural and consumer projects in geological organizations and also to develop the construction industry base in the sector in order to increase construction via the own-resources method. This program, however, has not been fulfilled from the very outset and the gap that has formed between the department levels of the production and social spheres is being overcome only slowly. In a number of geological organizations, particularly in regions of West and East Siberia, an unsatisfactory situation has formed as regards the provision of housing, children's preschool institutions, and consumer and medical services. The situation remains particularly serious in "Glavtyumengeologiya" organizations.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium instructed the RSFSR Ministry of Geology to take exhaustive measures to eliminate the aforementioned shortcomings and achieve a significantly faster pace of development in the sector's social sphere. The presidium also demanded that the USSR Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises and the USSR Ministry of Construction for Areas of the Urals and Western Siberia unconditionally meet targets for the construction of housing and nonproduction projects for working people in the RSFSR Ministry of Geology's "Glavtyumengeologiya" and make up the time lost last year as soon as possible.

It also discussed the issue of causes of overreporting and deception in the construction of housing and cultural and consumer projects in the RSFSR in 1986. It was recognized that many ministries and departments in the republic and local soviet organs have failed to draw the proper conclusions from the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Unsatisfactory Implementation of CPSU Central Committee Decisions on Eradicating Deception and Overreporting by the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, Kirovograd Ukranian Communist Party Obkom, and the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry." [paragraph continues]

Overreporting and deception of the state are allowed to occur in housing and in cultural and consumer construction, which is reflected in unfinished projects being presented as operational for commissioning and acceptance. Serious breaches of procedure have been brought to light in the Buryat, Dagestan, Tuva, Chechen-ingush, and Yakutsk ASSR's, Krasnodar, Krasnoyarsk, and Khabarovsk Krays, and Omsk, Novosibirsk, and other oblasts.

Comrades Kondryukov, Poletskiy, and Makhnev, chairmen of the Vladimir, Kemerovo, and Kurgan Oblispolkoms, and Comrade Kruglov, deputy chairman of the Astrakhan Oblispolkom, have been reprimanded for failing to ensure proper control and taking an unprincipled attitude toward breaches of the procedure for accepting housing and cultural and consumer projects in 1986. The leaders of soviet organs in other oblasts, krays, and autonomous republics also have received reprimands. The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium demanded that every case of overreporting and deception be carefully investigated and that the guilty parties be held responsible.

RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM MEETS 18 FEBRUARY

LD182026 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 18 Feb 87

[Text] A meeting of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium took place today. In accordance with the decisions of the January plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium drew the attention of the republic's people's deputies to the need to take substantial measures toward restructuring, strengthening democratic principles and openness in their activities, deepening the people's socialist self-government, and making fuller use of the powers granted them for ensuring comprehensive social and economic development in their territories.

The work of the local soviet and economic bodies of Maritime Kray in saving fuel and resources also was discussed. In its decision, the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium instructed the soviets of people's deputies of Maritime Kray and their executive committees and economic bodies to take measures to eliminate the shortcomings noted and to raise the efficiency of the utilization of power resources and oil products. It was suggested to the presidiums of the supreme soviets of the autonomous republics, to the executive committees of the kray and oblast soviets of people's deputies, and to the executive committees of the Moscow and Leningrad city soviets of people's deputies that they ensure permanent monitoring of the work of economic bodies in intensifying the economy drive and saving fuel and power resources, and make the managers of production subunits more answerable for thriftless and wasteful consumption of power resources.

The presidium examined progress in carrying out in the RSFSR the decision of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, dated 31 March 1986, on the tasks of the soviets of people's deputies ensuring from the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. The meeting also examined a few other questions of the state life of the Russian Federation.

RSFSR PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE DISCUSSES 1986 RESULTS

PM191701 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in russian 18 Feb 87 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "At the RSFSR Prosecutor's Office"]

[Text] A session of the RSFSR Prosecutor's Office Collegium has discussed the work results for 1986 and the tasks of the republic's prosecuting organs to fulfill the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum and the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Reinforcing Socialist Legality and Law and Order and Strengthening the Protection of Citizens' Rights and Legal Interests."

It was noted that measures have been taken in accordance with the 27th CPSU Congress directives to enhance the role of supervision by the prosecutor's office in strengthening socialist legality and state and labor discipline and to step up the struggle against crime, drunkenness, drug addiction, parasitism, and unearned income.

The collegium concentrated its main attention on shortcomings in practical activity, unresolved issues, and analysis of the progress made in restructuring and the factors retarding the renewal of work style and methods. Many prosecutor's offices have failed to make the prevention of lawbreaking the most important aspect of their activity. A number of areas are failing to wage an offensive struggle against encroachments on socialist property, the manufacture of substandard products, deception, and breaches of delivery discipline and conservation legislation.

Serious shortcomings exist in the law enforcement organs' crime detection work. The law is being violated in the institution of inquiries and preliminary investigations and in the legal investigation of criminal cases.

The collegium demanded the resolute elimination of shortcomings and improvement in the activity of prosecuting organs so that they ensure reliable protection of state interests and civil rights and carry out their work in line with the policy of openness and in close cooperation with local soviets, labor collectives, and social organizations. It outlined measures to improve the selection, placement, and training of cadres and to increase their responsibility for the strictest observance of legality in their law enforcement activity.

Taking part in the collegium's work were: A.S. Pavlov, sector chief in the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department; P.I. Sabayev, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Legal Section; S.A. Shishkov, USSR deputy general prosecutor; V.I. Drugov, USSR deputy internal affairs minister; leaders of the republic's law enforcement organs; and senior officials from the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and RSFSR Council of Ministers.

UKRAINE PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE EXAMINES 1986 RESULTS

AU181231 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 12 Feb 87 p 3

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian SSR Prosecutor's Office"]

[Text] The Ukrainian SSR Prosecutor's Office Board with the participation of oblast and transport prosecutors has examined the results of the work performed in 1986 and the tasks of prosecuting organs in light of the requirements of the January 1987 CPSU Central Committee plenum.

In his report, P.G. Osipenko, the republic's prosecutor, noted that prosecuting organs were taking steps to strengthen legality and law and order, to intensify the struggle against delinquency, drunkenness, parasitism, and unearned income. The work to check the criminal activity of plunderers, profiteers, infringers of trade regulations, and of other persons drawing unearned incomes has increased. The number of crimes, particularly murders, robberies, burglaries, and thefts of private property, has decreased. Delinquency among minors is subsiding.

At the same time, oblast, city, rayon, and transport prosecutors are slow in restructuring their work in light of the increased requirements. In Ivano-Frankovsk, Kiev, Rovno, Poltava, Zhitomir, and Kharkov Oblasts, as well as in a number of oblast centers and large cities, no appropriate measures have been taken to prevent criminal phenomena. In many cities and villages, the struggle against drunkenness and moonshining continues to be waged in a poor way and too little attention is being paid to the prevention of this social evil. There are cases of theft of state and communal property. Compensation for damages is low, particularly in Voroshilovgrad, Donetsk, Vinnitsa, Odessa, and Volyn Oblasts, and in the city of Kiev. The force of the law is being poorly applied to officials guilty of doctoring the books and of producing substandard goods.

Attention has been called to the need to invigorate prosecutor's supervision over strengthening legalty in the economic sphere, and to intensify the struggle against the plunder of the people's wealth, against the production of substandard goods, against falsifying records, mismanagement, transportation stoppages, and other infringements of state discipline.

The board has pointed out that in the work of prosecuting organs, even the slightest deviations from the law are unthinkable and has demanded that prosecutors ensure the strictest observance of legality in detaining, arresting, and bringing citizens to criminal account, as well as in examining the working people's letters and applications.

Participating in the board proceedings were V.V. Naydenov, USSR deputy general prosecutor; I.D. Gladush, Ukrainian minister of internal affairs; A.N. Yakimenko, Ukrainian SSR Supreme Court chairman; V.I. Zaychuk, Ukrainian minister of justice; as well as responsible functionaries of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Council of Ministers.

ROY MEDVEDEV VIEWS GORBACHEV REFORM PROPOSALS

PM091046 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 3 Feb 87 p 6

[Article by Soviet historian Roy Medvedev: "Compromise Between CPSU 'Renewalists" and Conservatives"]

[Text] The recent CPSU Central Committee plenum in Moscow is a major step forward in the transformation of the country's economic, ideological, and cultural life -- not just in the party's cadres policy.

Nevertheless this plenum, which had to be postponed twice because of disagreements that emerged, clearly shows the difficulties facing Mikhail Gorbachev and his circle in the implementation of their proposed reform.

This is why both the basic report and the plenum decisions bear the mark of a compromise between the "coalition for reform," which is becoming increasingly prominent within the party leadership, and the conservative groups, which still hold strong positions within the party leadership and particularly within the so-called "middle echelons." In any case, Gorbachev does not conceal these difficulties. He referred not only to the need for a "radical reform" and a "revolutionary transformation" but also to the slowness with which the improvements are being made.

He said that there has not yet been a radical change of course and that the "restructuring (perestroyka) has proven more difficult than was previously envisaged, and the causes of society's accumulated problems more far-reaching." Gorbachev said it is precisely the "middle echelons" of the party leadership that are "still living in the past, as though they were immune from the restructuring."

Furthermore, it is apparent in the press, as well, that many party and state leaders deliberately oppose the "perestroyka" and actually sabotage the decisions and laws adopted by using the working methods of the past, saying one thing and doing another.

The plenum proceedings contain many critical references to the former national and state leadership. The plenum continued the "dismantling" -- begun under Yuriy Andropov -- of the ideological and theoretical apparatus of the entire Brezhnev cult. However, the criticism of the former leadership seemed restrained and named no specific names.

Obviously, all party members and many ordinary people well understand to whom Gorbachev was referring when he announced "with total frankness" that "the crisis phenomena in society developed above all because of subjective causes"; that "the world of day-to-day reality and the designated world of prosperity drifted further and further apart"; that "the elements of social corrosion which have emerged in recent years have had a negative influence on society's spiritual condition"; that "many party leaders were beyond supervision and criticism, which caused serious violations of party ethics"; that "without the influx of fresh forces there came a time when the working capacity of the Politburo, the Secretariat, the entire CPSU Central Committee, and even the government grew weaker."

All this criticism clearly is directed at Brezhnev and his circle. All party members are well aware to whom Gorbachev is referring when he talks about "the specific historical circumstances in which vigorous debate and creative thinking were absent from theory and sociology, and authoritarian assessments and appraisals became irrefutable truths beyond the reach of any comment."

This criticism is addressed not only to Brezhnev but to Stalin as well.

Nevertheless one would like to hear not only a more specific but also a more precise critique Gorbachev said that in the placement, education, and promotion of cadres, priority was given to the qualities of "voluntarism," "the technocratic approach," and "bureaucratic skill."

But this was not the worst fault in Brezhnev's cadres policy. The defect lay in the promotion of cadres in accordance with the principles of unconditional personal loyalty and family relationships, with a total disregard not only for political and ethical qualities but often for the leader's objective qualities.

Advancement was linked not to increased responsibility and workload but to increased irresponsibility and negligence and the granting of greater privileges. So it is not surprising that very old and ill people, incapable of working more than 3 hours a day and opposed to everything new, were in no hurry to take their "deserved rest," delegating the majority of their duties to a rapidly growing body of aides and advisers.

The result of this favoritism was the disintegration of power, the moral decline of a large proportion of cadres, and the undermining and actual weakening of party authority. Clearly the former leadership was unable to set our economy on the path to intensive development, to raise scientific standards, and to ensure the adequate development of society's entire social and cultural sphere.

The elements of compromise are apparent in the personnel changes in the party leadership decided on by the plenum. As expected, Dinmukhamed Kunayev and Mikhail Zimyanin "resigned." Aleksandr Yakovlev was appointed candidate Politburo member. Some of last year's important initial steps in the fields of ideology and culture are connected with Yakovlev's activity. Indeed, Yakovlev now will be dealing with ideological matters within the Politburo, while Yegor Ligachev will devote himself to controlling the work of the agro-industrial complex.

These changes will be welcomed by our creative intelligentsia. Nevertheless, the Politburo still includes Shcherbitskiy, who is by no means the last of the Brezhnev team. Meanwhile, the Moscow press gives an impression of the major economic and agricultural shortcomings and shortcomings in cadres policy and culture in the Ukraine.

Shcherbitskiy's solid position within the government apparatus in the Ukraine now by no means is accompanied by equal authority and general respect. We see that it is easier to talk about "restoring the communist leader's clean and honorable image" than to implement some needed cadres changes.

A great deal of interest was created by Gorbachev's proposals to alter the electoral system within party and Soviet bodies and also to extend the scope for elections in industry. These proposals hitherto have been made in general terms and not only need to be studied and formulated in greater detail but also debated throughout the country and the party. [paragraph continues]

Gorbachev's proposals seem to me entirely reasonable: On the other hand, I see nothing sensational in them. Some of these proposals are merely the restoration of rules and regulations that existed in our country in the 20's. As is known, in elections for all party bodies from the raykom through the CPSU Central Committee, delegates to all party conferences, congresses, and plenums hitherto have been presented with a list of candidates to which no further candidates could be added.

This procedure was introduced by Stalin in the late twenties. Under Lenin, lists of candidates for elections to party bodies were always open to all kinds of addition or alterations. Gorbachev is now proposing to hold secret ballots and to have "open" lists of candidates in elections of members of secretariats and bureaus of raykoms, gorkoms, obkoms, and republican party central committees, that is, of the entire "nomenklatura," as it has been known hitherto.

Obviously, these new electoral rules in the party bodies hinder the lives of workers within the "nomenklatura," who even before this had lost confidence in the security of their positions, especially following the large-scale personnel changes carried out before the 27th CPSU Congress. It is a major reform within the party, but not yet a "revolution."

In elections for the Soviet Government bodies, Gorbachev has proposed abandoning the system of a single candidate for each electoral district, that is, the system of "elections without choice," which for some time has been criticized by all adversaries of the "Soviet system" of socialism. Voters will be given the opportunity to choose among several candidates belonging, of course, to the same "bloc of communists and nonparty people," since there are no opposition political organizations in the USSR. This reform in the electoral system must be welcomed, but it would be rash to call it a "revolution."

Gorbachev also proposed extending the electoral principles to leaders of enterprises, workshops, farms, and teams, to group leaders and teachers. Obviously, the implementation of this proposal would entail a major increase of democracy within the enterprise, but it is important to create not only a new electoral system but a corresponding political climate within society, as well. It is well known that kolkhoz chairmen always have been elected in our country by kolkhoz general assemblies. Nor is it any secret that in most cases these elections were an empty formality.

Summing up, Gorbachev voiced his satisfaction with the plenum's decisions. However, he achieved less than he wanted and needed for our society and for the CPSU itself.

MA'ARIV Interview

TA171311 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 17 Feb 87 p 13

[Interview with Soviet historian Roy Medvedev over the telephone from the Soviet Union by David Markish; date not given]

[Text] MA'ARIV: The process currently under way in the Soviet Union is perceived by us here in the West as a process of democratization. Mikhail Gorbachev believes that his reforms are so far-reaching that he describes them as a "revolution." If that is the case, this would be the third revolution Russia has gone through in this century: first the 17 February Revolution, then the October Revolution, and now the revolution of Gorbachev's era. What is your interpretation, Roy Aleksandrovich, of the changes in your country?

Medvedev: First of all, my definition of this process is different. This is not a process of democratization, but rather of liberalization. The processes taking place within the ruling echelon in the Soviet Union are hidden. The phenomena we are talking about lead, first and foremost, to positive changes in the fields of literature and art and in some scientific areas. However, real democratization and genuine freedom of speech and opinion -- that we do not yet see here. In my opinion, today one may only talk about isolated components of democratization. We feel the repercussions of this liberalization at the party level in the Soviet Union. This process is inspired by the authorities and does not come from within.

MA'ARIV: Still, can these events be regarded as a process of transition that ultimately will lead to democratization, or do you think that the government will suffice with the current "spring breezes?"

Medvedev: It is hard to give a clear-cut answer to this question. The way to positive changes in the government is being obstructed by a hidden struggle, a struggle known in the West as "under-the-carpet wars." It is not clear which parties are taking part in it, but the exacerbation of this struggle was evident in the last session of the CPSU Central Committee. In that session there were those who made very blunt statements against the relative freedom recently given to the press, which has published some moderate criticism. The speeches of those who came out against the reforms were not published or even reported indirectly in our press. Outside observers and even experts like myself somehow hope that the current liberalization will definitely deepen and ultimately lead to genuine democratization.

MA'ARIV: Do you think that in the context of the current process the traditional policy will be softened and Soviet citizens will be allowed to leave the boundaries of the Soviet Union for tourism purposes or to emigrate? Will the policy on allowing Jews to emigrate to Israel be eased?

Medvedev: Well, not only are these questions being raised in the Soviet Union at present, but a decision has been made to facilitate the procedures for leaving the Soviet Union. This decision applies to travel by Soviet citizens abroad for tourism or business purposes, first and foremost to the socialist Eastern European countries with which, as you know, we have broad economic ties. Obviously, it is vital for artists to travel to the West to improve in their fields. According to Russian tradition, sculptors should be allowed free travel to Italy, and painters to France. It is inconceivable that, for example, an important art movement will emerge deep in the heart of the Soviet Union if the artists are not allowed to get acquainted with the progress made in Western art. However, our bureaucratic system is so powerful that a real solution to these problems cannot yet be envisioned. Those offices and organizations that have been given authority to approve travel abroad without intervention of the party apparatus are still afraid of extending those permits. To date, the decisive factors that determined whether travel abroad was approved or banned were the opinion of the party apparatus, the decision of the KGB, and the stance of trade union officials. Meanwhile, the fear I mentioned earlier has even led to a worsening of the situation. For example, it has become more difficult to get approval for our engineers to travel abroad. Even now it can be said that the basic questions are being solved favorably. However, I would say that inertia precludes the implementation of solutions. The same holds true for the emigration issue. Also, the fact that the authorities have allowed Soviet Jewish citizens who had emigrated in the past to return to the Soviet Union is actually a positive sign. Obviously, it is easier for a person who has the possibility of emigrating and then returning to his country to decide to emigrate. As the number of people able to go abroad so as to get acquainted with a new life grows, so will the number of people who make the right decision on this subject. The issue of emigration now is being deliberated, but to our deep regret we do not yet see absolutely positive progress on the matter.

MA'ARIV: The termination of Andrey Sakharov's exile lit a flicker of hope in the entire world. What role do you think the dissident movement can play in the process of political changes in the Soviet Union?

Medvedev: There is no doubt that the termination of Sakharov's exile was a wonderful event. Nevertheless, one should not forget the fact that several more figures, just as prominent, still are being kept in isolation. The fact that they are isolated does not become less serious because several dozen political prisoners were set free. These political prisoners have not had their full rights restored and have not been acquitted fully. They received only a pardon from the authorities. Here is where the difference lies: After the 20th CPSU Congress, in Khrushchev's days, people left the Stalinist prisons and their reputations and social rights were restored in full, but that is not the case now. The return to society of those being released now is more difficult. Although Sakharov can appear in international fora and continue his work in the Academy of Sciences, people who are no less prominent cannot do so.

MA'ARIV: As is known, there are no diplomatic relations between our two countries. Nevertheless, important representatives of Soviet culture — actors and singers — recently have begun visiting Israel. What do you think about the possibility of reviving cultural relations between the Soviet Union and Israel?

Medvedev: I can only welcome this beginning. In my opinion, the next stage will be mutual [preceding word in boldface] exchanges of cultural and scientific assets. Israel has a large and visible cultural-scientific potential and we will find it a good partner for such exchanges. It should be pointed out that not only Soviet Jews but also other Soviet citizens want to become acquainted with Israel's cultural and scientific achievements.

MA'ARIV: It seems to me that the very fact that this interview is taking place may attest to positive changes in the Soviet Union, does it not? On behalf of MA'ARIV, allow me to take this opportunity to invite you to visit Israel.

Medvedev: First of all, thank you for the invitation. I would gladly come and visit were it not for the fate of my brother, Zhores, who was invited to travel to the West and later was denied permission to return to his homeland.

MOZHAYEV ASSESSES SIZOV NOVEL ON KHRUSHCHEV ERA

PM121554 [Editorial report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 11 February 1987 carries on page 6 under the rubric "A Writer's Thoughts" a 4,500-word article by Boris Mozhayev entitled "'But What Do We Say About Openness?'" on the question of openness in relation to literary criticism. The first half of the article discusses the shortcomings of "mediocre" criticism, which "engages in eulogies and censure, but itself is rarely subjected to analysis from the artistic viewpoint." Mozhayev argues that this lack of analysis leads to the existence of "critics who can cram more rubbish into a smaller space than any writer can fit into the canvas of a long novel," which in turn fosters mediocrity in literature. He illustrates his view by citing examples of trivial writing that have not been subjected to proper criticism, and laments the tendency to "confuse artistic literature with journalism." Mozhayev goes on: "I cannot help remembering A. Tvardovskiy. Once he told me: 'That fashionable writer Kh. came directly to me yesterday: He said: I don't trust your colleagues; read it yourself! So I read it. He started with a description of minefields: one page, another... All of it copied from instruction manuals for sappers.... You have to take pity on the reader.'" [paragraph continues]

Mozhayev takes up this argument, emphasizing the critic's role in "defending the reader's interests, which means: without considering the success of a bad novel or a supposedly topical story, and regardless of possible displeasure arising from censuring a 'fashionable' novel or writing a 'malicious' article, he is obliged to write whatever he thinks about these things and to follow only one law, the 'science of discovering beauty and shortcomings in works of art and literature,' as Pushkin said." Mozhayev points out that "the best works of recent decades were more or less ignored by criticism," while the "critical fuss over second-rate works" leads to the view that "we have no really serious literature, it is all on the same level." "For us writers, the restructuring is inconceivable without criticism of shortcomings both of the social aspect of life and of the literary process itself."

After a lengthy quote from Dostoyevskiy calling for "openness" in the struggle against mediocrity, Mozhayev illustrates his argument by devoting most of the second half of the article to a discussion of N. Sizov's novel "The Difficult Years" ["Trudnyye Gody"]. He says:

"Serious works of literature by no means include only masterpieces, but also works of fiction that faithfully depict real life and real characters. Here is an unusual story -- a year ago, a novel appeared in which one of the dramatis personae is Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev. It is a novel of keen conflict: Some kolkhoz chairmen, a raykom secretary, and even the obkom secretary, trying to save grain in a rainy season, do not ship it to the elevators or other designated places, do not put it in piles open to the sky in order to fulfill the 'first commandment,' win rewards, and let the grain rot, but try to hold the grain back for a time, covering it over in dry trenches. And for doing this they are criticized.

"So what? you will exclaim. What is so improbable or unusual about that? We have seen plenty of that. But what is improbable is not the fact that grain rots in the open air in our country (there have been such cases this year, too), but the fact that after the appearance of a novel like this, no one turned a har. Apart from OGONEK, not a single journal or newspaper said a single word about it, as if our literature had done nothing else for the last 20 years but analyze Khrushchev's activity.

"N. Sizov's novel 'The Difficult Years,' the novel in question, consists of two books: The first book is devoted to describing the countryside in Stalin's time and the restructuring that began after the CPSU Central Committee September (1953) plenum, while the second is about the beginning of the sixties, that is, the outcome of that restructuring that began so well in the mid-fifties. Another circumstance also is worthy of attention: This book was written by a witness of the events, written knowledgeably and with authenticity, without invention, by, so to speak, a chronicler; also, one book (the first) was written in the late fifties and early sixties, while the second was written in the early eighties. When compared, they say a great deal about certain fluctuations, to put it mildly, in the evaluation of the very same phenomena at different times. And this was not of interest to a single literary publication.

"In fact, do we often think about what is happening in our literature? Or have we become so lazy that we do not want to think about anything? So people have written about Khrushchev? So what?! Do they remember Stalin? What has that to do with us? The grain was and is allowed to rot? We do not care... We have only one interest -- the life of luxury. Give us that! Write about the favorites of old, or the new ones.... We do not care about anything else."

Mozhayev argues that these issues are indeed relevant today, citing his own experience in trying to film grain stored in the open air for a movie; people denied the existence of such grain stores despite newspaper reports, but Mozhayev found some easily. He goes on:

"Basically the entire conflict in N. Sizov's novel 'The Difficult Years' is centered on grain. The old kolkhoz member Praskovya Tikhonovna, sick and ailing, putting a strain on her last reserves of strength, goes out at dead of night to work on the open threshing floor where the grain is getting wet. She could have said: 'Let those who piled the grain up in the open air go and gather it in.' But she did not... She follows her conscience and goes to save the grain because of the bosses' blunder. Priozerskiy Raykom Secretary Kurganov, tempered in bureaucratic battles in the fifties and punished more than once for his stubbornness and staunchness in a good cause, once again puts his strong shoulders to the incredibly cumbersome bureaucratic machine so as to preserve the grain that this machine is mixing with dirt for the sake of appearances. And obkom Secretary Zagradin, who fell into disgrace in the early fifties, once again, 10 years on, does not hesitate for a moment to join the ranks of the protectors of the grain, and again the clouds gather over him.

"'But against whom does the grain need protecting?' the reader will ask.

"Not against whom, against what. That is the question! Against the established procedure -- that of giving a report on paper and fulfilling the 'first commandment' on time. Give the state grain! Pile it up in the open air, even if it is in a puddle... The main thing is to get your report in before anyone else -- and you're a hero.

"I remember this story of the trenches, which caused all the trouble in Sizov's novel. True, it was preceded by another story not covered in the novel; let me give a brief account of it. In the late fifties someone had the idea of building silage towers and putting damp grass in them, since there was not time to wait for it to dry out and become hay. And moreover it is heavier when damp, so that feed procurement measured in tons will immediately increase and the procurement graph will rise. Those who were the first to build silage towers got promotions and even awards... Then the silage towers had to be abandoned because they had no ventilation systems and the grass rotted. The silage towers were abandoned... For a long time they dotted the Russian countryside, like the Tatars' minarets.

"Then the order was given to dig trenches, concrete the walls, and fill them with grass and corn. But there was not enough cement, and no time to do the concreting, so the trenches were not properly dug when the fresh grass and corn were poured in. The walls collapsed, earth and sand mingled with the silage, and it all formed a solid mass as hard as a concrete monolith. The feed was spoiled, the cows grew thin... In spring, livestock numbers fell. Heavy losses.

"Then came a ban on trenches. But as ill luck would have it, there was a rainy summer and fall and the grain was piled up in the open air. You cannot build stores in a month. There was only one method -- to dig trenches in dry ground and pour the grain in. Grain is not grass -- in sandy soil it does not spoil, it is preserved. But digging trenches was forbidden! A special order was issued... Many people did what they were told -- they shipped the grain to the designated sites and put it in heaps in the open air and were thanked by the bosses. But those who had dared back in the early fifties to tell the top leadership about the disastrous situation in the countryside were still obstinate. [paragraph continues]

We did not spend so many years improving the farms so as to cut our economic arteries ourselves! And they disobeyed...The same people again: Kurganov, Zagradin...But here comes the top leadership. Zagradin...beware! Old times are coming back, as Sholokhov says.

"It is interesting to recall what Zagradin said in 1952 to Shiryayev, a representative of the 'golden mean,' who was head of a party control commission: 'Yes, I believe the situation in our country's agriculture could be described as an emergency. And I am not judging only by our oblast.' 'The countryside needs help...The countryside is sick,' he told Malenkov. And this is what Stalin said to Zagradin: 'The peasant's psychology is, it seems, obstinate, very obstinate. You see, even you are a prisoner to it. That is a fact, an indisputable one.'

"Stalin himself had a fixed philosophical viewpoint on the rural question. This is what N. Sizov wrote in the first book, revealing the essence of Stalin's agrarian policy: 'The more you press the peasant, the more you will get out of him. History teaches us this, experience teaches it.'

"In the second book, the author comes to the same lamentable conclusion: In effect N. Khrushchev, too, flouting the principles of autonomy won by the farms in the mid-fifties which had markedly improved the country's living standard, took up the same management method that he had once condemned. The sergeant-major method: 'The more you press the peasant, the more you will get out of him. History teaches us this, experience teaches it.'

"Alas! History and experience have refuted this practice of primitive pressure. It appears that all these pressure methods were used under Khrushechev, too. In the final period of his activity they pruned the kolkhoz members' homesteads, took away the livestock... And what about the livestock! They ordered the destruction of hens and rabbits so that they could not peck the state's grain and nibble the state's hay. And the kolkhoz members were not to spend their time in their yards and kitchen gardens, and go out to work cheerfully, singing, and come home and sing songs in the evenings. What about wages? the peasant asked, Well, they told them, happiness does not lie in money. 'So where does it lie?' the peasant asked again. 'In labor? If so, then we must be the happiest people on earth — we labor all our lives...'

"The author depicts in gloomy colors the overweight N. Khrushchev, who has come to knock some sense into Zagradin. And you can tell that the storm is approaching.'

"The reader may ask me: Am I not getting carried away with social and political affairs and denuniciation, am I not forgetting artistic merit?

"I can answer quite clearly: Kurganov, Zagradin, Ozerov, Morozov, Beda, Otchenash — they are all living characters, Russian; you could not consufe them with anyone. They are all fine people! Real peasants! The Russian peasant is clever, smart, and eager to tackle any serious job. You do not need to crush him like a sunflower seed; you need to trust his experience and gumption, that is, help him, give him independence in any task. Then he will grow to his full titanic strength and fill not only the domestic market, but the international market with the long-famed varieties of our wheat, butter, meat, and other gifts from our benefcatress, the earth

"Nikolay Sizov is not only successful with his positive images, the representatives of the 'golden mean' are also convincingly drawn: Zvonov, Udachin, Shiryayev. Alas! They are no strangers, they are our people, too, albeit the kind that knows how to get others to pull their chestnuts out of the fire for them.

"Naturally, the novel has its shortcomings, too: A certain long-windedness, or rather, slow-moving action, while the language sometimes fulfills a purely informative function, and some of the characters are only sketched in.

"But I have not been writing an article about just one novel, so I will leave aside the detailed analysis of it. I am firmly convinced of one thing: This novel is authentic, relevant, and significant in terms of the scope of events, and it is therefore read with interest. It brings to life a story which it is incumbent on us to remember well so as not to repeat what could hamper us in an extremely important cause -- the restructuring of the entire system of management of the national economy and even the establishment of new social and moral principles.

"The moral principle in literature has been established from time immemorial: 'Describe, without too much guile, everything that you witness in life...' But we are still trying to measure out 'white' and 'black' in test tubes like alchemists, and naturally the result is gray.

"That is what we were criticized for at the CPSU Central Committee January plenum."

BOVIN CONDEMNS 'SOVIET SOCIALIST CONSERVATISM'

PM161121 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 5, 9 Feb 87 pp 9-10

["Reflections" by Aleksandr Bovin: "Memory: A Factor To Be Set in Motion"]

[Text] The time has come at last when we all feel impelled to speak out about state and Party affairs. Public opinion is becoming more vocal and effective. Work on the pretentious Poklonnaya Gora memorial project has been stopped. The northern rivers have been left to follow their natural course. There is a point, then, in speaking out, in saying "no," in standing up for your opinions....

That is good.

Each of us, of course, sees the time we live in through the prism of his own personal experience. Hence my own observations, my own impresssions are limited, subjective. I say this by way of justification for going beyond what is customarily the domain of the writer on world affairs....

You open your morning newspaper, you switch on the TV, and everywhere you find yourself in the midst of a struggle for fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU, everyone is regearing to the new, everyone is criticizing. In my mind I welcome the critical approach. But my heart aches. Far too much dirt has been allowed to accumulate. Far too many Communists in name only have deceived, betrayed the Party. I tell myself: the truth has a curative effect, it is good that we do not hide our sores. We are bound to go through this if we are to fight for the Party line with clean hands and a clear conscience.

We negate in order to affirm.... But what are we affirming and how? We are affirming the ideas of the 27th Congress. That is as it should be. But unfortunately that is not the case always and everywhere. One hears approximately the same thing from different people. The gap between words and deeds is still great. Far from everywhere do personnel changes result in a radical change in the style and methods of work. In Moscow a new note is struck, but in the localities things go on in the old way: talk about restructuring and acceleration often obscures the absence of one and the other.

And again I tell myself: you can't do everything at once, after all, only a year has passed since the Congress. The change under way is tremendous. And you cannot expect it all to be accomplished overnight. That is true.... But I cannot help thinking that we are underestimating the scale and the strength of the resistance to the strategy of acceleration, to the course steered by the Party towards the qualitative, revolutionary rebuilding of the whole of our way of life. Do we not tend to gloss over the sharpness and depth of the conflict of opinion that is gripping the Party and the country? A bit unseemly, embarrassing, strange, after all, that there should be a struggle over the decisions of a Party Congress in the 70th year of Soviet power....

Some time ago, the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA reported that in Rostov-na-Donu hundreds of people had given that crook Budnitskiy a demonstrative funeral to spite the authorities and public opinion. With these people in mind, the correspondent wrote: "One wants to cry out at the top of one's voice: beware, THEY are on the offensive! It even seems to me that it was not Budnitskiy they were burying; they were trying to bury everything new that is coming into being in our lives, in effect -- US."

I think so too. THEY have not lost hope of burying US, of preventing us from putting an end once and for all to slovenliness and thriftlessness, injustice and corruption, unquestioned "infallibility" of the "upper echelons," formalism and red tape.

"Homegrown bureaucratic Soviet socialist conservatism" -- that is how, in the words of the writer Sergey Zalygin, one might define our main enemy. The old way of doing things fully suited the "Soviet socialist conservatives" and their numerous hangers-on. They are afraid of openness. They have become unaccustomed to mixing with "ordinary" people, talking to them. They do not want independence, because independence carries with it responsibility. They are not in the habit of convincing people, they are in the habit of suspecting and proscribing. That makes things easier for them.

At present they have pulled in their horns. But, I repeat, they have not lost hope. They are biding their time. They have already reared their successors -- younger functionaries, more sophisticated in manner, but thinking in terms of past decades, past practices. This kind of new functionary readily talks about turning over a new leaf but whether he is actually doing so is doubtful.

My friends reason along these lines: the leadership is fully aware of all this. The key positions are in reliable, energetic hands. The people, the Party uphold the line laid down by the Congress. So don't worry, don't overrate the potential of the men of yesterday. Everything will be in order.

But that kind of reasoning does not reassure me. Because in my lifetime THEY have twice thrown US back, succeeded twice in barring the way to long overdue and urgently needed changes.

I cannot but recall the 20th Congress of the CPSU. I matured as a Communist, a citizen, an individual under the impact of that congress. It was then that my own "restructuring," a lifelong restructuring began.

For the young Party functionaries of that time (I was 25 then and worked as head of propaganda department of a Party district committee) the 20th Congress was a purifying stormwind which made it possible to look to the future with hope. We began to learn to think, to act, to speak our minds. And it was with bewilderment, pain, with a revolting sense of my own helplessness that I and my generation saw the ideas of one of the truly historic congresses of our Party sink into the quicksands of bureaucracy.

We failed at that time to revive the invigorating democracy of the Leninist standards of Party and state life, to overcome the habit of mute obedience, of kowtowing to authority, to speak openly and seriously about our own work. Khrushchev, who had hurled a challenge to the proponents of the Stalin personality cult, soon himself began to permit and encourage eulogies of his own person. Brezhnev, a man unquestionably endowed with innate commonsense, allowed himself to be turned into a monument to himself. And this sort of thing spread far and wide like rings on water.

I remember the economic reform of 1965. It was decided to remove the administrative fetters, the excessive centralization, the petty tutelage that were strangling the economy in town and countryside. A beginning was made in extending the rights and independence of enterprises, in introducing cost accounting, learning to combine the plan with commodity-money relations. And again everything vanished into the sands. Again it all went back to economic irresponsibility, endless "adjustments" which covered up deception and self-deception. At the top the right things were said, and needed decisions were taken, but they were invariably negated by apathy and inertia at the executive level.

Then came the 27th Congress of the CPSU. Doubly, trebly arduous were the tasks that faced it. It was necessary to go back years to the political and economic problems which we had begun to resolve but had not resolved. And which hence had become all the more difficult, stagnant.

To resolve these problems a great deal is needed. And indeed many levers, many factors -- economic, political and ideological -- stimulating the restructuring have already been set in motion. There is, however, still another factor to be set in motion, another reserve to be drawn upon. For the present regearing to be successful, we must try to "think back," to remember why the changes embarked upon in 1956 and 1965 ended in failure.

In all probability the trouble lay in our indecisiveness, the half-measures we took, our inability to carry things to completion. Rights were granted with one hand and taken away with the other. We passed new laws, but left the old regulations intact. We began to speak the truth, but did not go beyond half-truths. And every half-measure, every decision that remains on paper is a bastion, a stronghold for the opponents of change.

Analysis of the events of those years is not a reversion to the past. It is fully in line with today's concerns and anxieties. [paragraph continues]

Some pages from the past which we pass over in silence take their revenge in the form of repetitions of that past. The fact is that today, too, we have not everywhere broken through the barrier of semi-openness and half-truths. Today, too, we have our eye on the brakes even before we have picked up speed.

Is not that perhaps the reason they were so brazen about the Budnitskiy funeral? Is it not because of this that THEY are again hoping to outlive US?

Is not this the reason why there are so many onlookers -- approving, sympathizing, but not fully believing that this time the Party will not retreat?

In mid-January I was invited to the Moscow University's institute for advanced training for social science teachers. The talk was about international affairs. On receiving an unsigned written question I observed that it was surely high time to cease being afraid, to stop hiding behind anonymity.... There are no bad questions, there are only bad answers.

A few minutes later I received another note, also unsigned, an angry one. Why was it necessary for questions to be signed? It was necessary, I replied, not for me but for yourself, so that you should respect yourself, so that you should hear your own voice, for without it there is no individuality, no civic consciousness.

Anonymous questioners, as a rule, are not opposed to change, but neither are they for it. They are waiting, hesitating; they want change but they don't believe in it.

And so, in order to help them take a forward-looking stance, in order to leave the conservatives no hope of a return to the past, in order that we ourselves should feel even more confident in the present, it is necessary, apart from everything else, to draw on the reserves of our memory. We must remember what we did and how we did it, where we erred and why.

The strength of the Leninists has always lain in their ability to draw lessons from their own history. An atmosphere pervaded with respect for history, for the lessons of history, for the historical truth has always been conducive to the moulding of socially conscious citizens. This applied not only to the 20th Congress of the CPSU or to the reform of 1965. It applies to all the stages along the road we have traversed.

This is a jubilee year: the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution. Much will be written and said about the revolution, about the history of the building of socialism, about the history of the Party. And if once again, instead of telling the true story -- with all its triumphs and reverses, heroism and dramas, with all those who figured in it -- we leave something unsaid, if we dissemble, if we paint a featureless, specious picture -- how can we expect people, and especially the youth, to have faith in us?

Let us then muster our courage and see to it that the moment of truth should not be merely a fleeting instant, but should become an integral part of our life -- both when we reflect on the past and when we take stock of the present.

My thoughts here may be too fragmentary, too diffuse. But this is not a scholarly treatise with the attendant reservations, a balancing of the pros and cons. [paragraph continues]

I am writing about my own perception of the present, the past and the connection between them, about what I myself have experienced. And about what I would not care to experience again.

We eagerly looked forward to the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee that has just ended. We looked forward to it with an impatience born of hope. It confirmed that there was no going back from the change in our society. It was most aptly noted that "we must not retreat and have nowhere to retreat to."

PRAVDA DISCUSSES RESTRUCTURING SOCIAL SCIENCE

PM121445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Feb 87 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "For Each Step Forward: The Social Sciences and Restructuring"]

[Text] Now, when carrying out a truly revolutionary change in our motherland's life, the CPSU bases itself firmly on the fundamental principles and provisions of Marxist-Leninist theory. It is difficult to overestimate its role in restructuring. Theory, theoretical activity itself is one of the most important driving forces behind socialist and communist building. This is the most important instrument of restructuring.

Social sciences have been set a most crucial social task: to enrich our knowledge of the processes and phenomena of modern life and to consider them thoroughly and comprehensively from the party standpoint. The program documents of the 27th CPSU Congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums have confirmed the basic guidelines of scientific research. The CPSU Central Committee resolution of the journal KOMMUNIST and the conference of heads of social sciences departments which was addressed by M.S. Gorbachev were of great significance. Using Lenin's fundamental provisions on socialism as the basis, it is necessary to examine the dialectic of production forces and production relations, the problems of socialist ownership, class and inter-nation [mezhnatsionalnyy] relations, the measure of labor and the measures of consumption and cooperation, and methods of economic management, people's power, and self-management. This is a task not only for scientists of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, and the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism, but also for our VUZs. It is the duty of scientists to develop the idea of the revolutionary transforming essence of socialist ideology, the principles of training and education, and the guarantees of the healthy development of the party and society. The exact portrayal, in Lenin's words, of "all those contradictions which occur in life" and their objective scientific analysis and generalization must not give way to obscure theorizing and attempts to adapt reality to the pattern of old dogmas.

The time has come to ask this question: To what extent are the pace, scale, and quality of restructuring in social sciences bringing them closer to the successful solution of the tasks put forward by the party? It must be stated bluntly: At the moment, neither the first, second, nor the third can be considered satisfactory. Of course, many philosophers, political economists, sociologists, lawyers, and historians are trying to prove by their deeds they do not want to stand aside from the complex and multifaceted processes of acceleration. Meetings of the Academy of Sciences Presidium Social Sciences Department and its branches have been held in an atmosphere of criticism and self-criticism. A number of organizational measures have been taken to enhance the role of Academy of Sciences branches and improve the administration of scientific institutions.

The practical work of many party organizations today is marked by a determination to prevent the covering up of omissions and mistakes and the gilding and embellishment of results. This is also promoted by impartial criticism for which no areas are excluded. Such an approach provides protection against subjective excesses and makes it possible to make sound decisions and to more rapidly eliminate shortcomings in the selection, placement, and training of cadres.

Emphasizing the need to enhance the role of elective organs, the Central Committee plenum recommended persistent efforts to ensure every party committee, as the organ of political leadership, acts as the real generator and exponent of new ideas and organizer of the cooperation among all forces and knows how to use them correctly. It is important for that committee not only to make the correct decision but also, and most importantly, to ensure it is implemented without fail and the planned result is achieved. This is possible only if a truly businesslike and creative atmosphere is asserted and harmonious work established in which absolutely all members of the party organ actively participate.

Convincing evidence of that is provided by the practical work of a number of party raykoms in Moscow and Leningrad and raykoms and gorkoms in Sverdlovsk, Kemerovo, Kharkov, and Poltava Oblasts. What is typical of their work? The desire to shift the emphasis to active, real work within labor collectives and to rely more firmly on primary party organizations. The emphasis here is on increasing the initiative and responsibility of committee members themselves. After all, they are in the very midst of working people and, of course, know their needs and feelings, concerns and reserves better than anyone. They can more accurately suggest the most effective ways to resolve the set tasks. Party committees rely on them, their representatives within the labor collectives, and the aktiv at large when organizing the monitoring of the fulfillment of plans. That is what brings results.

For example, when the Novokuznetskiy party Gorkom in Kemerovo Oblast approved the suggestion of local innovators on reducing the prime cost of output and on the 100-percent fulfillment of orders, many members of gorkoms and raykoms and the party committees and bureaus of primary organizations were called on to study and share their experience. On the basis of their proposals shops at the Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine, the West Siberian Metallurgical Plant named for the 50th anniversary of the October Revolution, and other enterprises have begun setting up creative groups which have helped to find considerable reserves and put them to use. Plants' scientists [zavodskaya nauka] have begun to take a more active part in the retooling of production. Party committee members have been initiating the excellent work of streamlined teams. All this is influencing the Novokuznetsk workers' labor output: They are successfully fulfilling their adopted pledges.

The active creative stance of members of elective party organs as well as of trade union and Komsomol organs is an important factor in implementing such major measures as the transfer to new conditions of economic management and the state acceptance of output, the introduction of the collective contract and intensive techniques in the crop farms and livestock units, and the improvement of workers' labor and everyday living conditions. Has this factor been put to use? By no means everywhere.

In many instances — as the Central Committee January plenum noted — the role of elective organs has been reduced and, to their detriment, the role of executive organs has inordinately increased. In some places it is still often the case that regular plenums and bureau sessions are held and at first glance everything seems to be running normally. You only have to take a closer look to see their work is seriously hampered by formalism. [paragraph continues]

A great number of questions, including questions of secondary importance, are submitted for their examination, the discussion is haphazard, some items are resolved in advance, and criticism is in the main directed only from the top, down.

How can one speak here about activeness and creative questing by committee members? Comrades sometimes wait impatiently for such an "examination" to end -- it touches neither their minds nor their hearts and does not enrich them with new ideas and energy. A decision taken in this way often remains purely a paper decision since activists are not involved in verifying its execution. Indeed, it is hard to monitor the activity of executive organs in such a situation. Some apparatus workers, particularly among the leaders, completely elude control and even begin issuing orders to members of elective organs. It has reached the point in some places where they have become accustomed to ruling everything by means of the apparatus and virtually regard the committee as some sort of burden.

All this undoubtedly reduces the standard of work of party committees as organs of political leadership. It is no coincidence, as the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the Perm Party Obkom noted, that some committees, including the Berezniki and Solikamsk Gorkoms and the Kochevskiy and Suksunskiy Raykoms, which have not managed to rid themselves of such shortcomings, have allowed the party's influence upon the most important areas of production and the services sphere to wane.

The Central Committee plenum clearly defined the ways and measures to strengthen the role of collective elective organs. They are called on to make full use of their rights, to exercise businesslike monitoring of executive organs and the work of the apparatus while in every way preventing the supplanting or overshadowing of the committee or bureau.

"It's like we've been given fresh strength!" is how Communists in their letters characterize the atmosphere in those party organizations where the line of broadening democracy and the strict observance of collective leadership is being resolutely followed. How important it is to ensure this opportunity to intensify the party's influence is not overlooked but is given room to fully manifest itself.

BROMLEY ASSESSES USSR'S NATIONALITIES POLICY

PM181615 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Feb 87 First Edition pp 2, 3

[Academician Yu. Bromley article under the rubric "Questions of Theory": "National Processes in the USSR: Achievements and Problems"]

[Text] The USSR's solution of the nationalities question in the form we inherited it from the past is one of the most evident achievements of socialism. At the same time, as M.S. Gorbachev noted, "our achievements should not create the impression the national processes are problem-free."

Consistency and continuity in the implementation of the Leninist nationalities policy do not preclude but, on the contrary, presuppose a thorough consideration of changes occurring in this sphere. Under the conditions of restructuring, this acquires particular importance because, as the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum pointed out, "the negative phenomena and deformities against which we have launched a struggle are also present in the sphere of national relations."

From its very first years, Soviet power proclaimed the legal equality of peoples. That did not yet mean they had achieved actual equality, especially in the economy. A struggle to eliminate the heaviest burden inherited from the czarist monarchy -- the gigantic differences in the economic development of the peoples -- was launched immediately after October. Enormous assistance had to be rendered, primarily by Russia's working class, to enable the former national backwaters to overcome their poverty and backwardness.

All the necessary prerequisites now exist to enable us to approach economic questions primarily from the viewpoint of the interests of the state as a whole. This is why it is particularly important to ensure that each republic's contribution to the development of the unified national economic complex corresponds with the potential it has acquired.

In the implementation of this task it is necessary to bear in mind the negative trends in the economy which emerged in the seventies and early eighties and which were noted at the 27th CPSU Congress. They could not have failed to have an effect on national processes. They include primarily the low rates of labor productivity growth in the industry of some republics. There can be no doubt an effect was also produced by inter-republic differences in industry's structure, specific features of cadres' vocational training, shortcomings in management, and the slow introduction of scientific and technical achievements.

It is also necessary to consider the specific features of agriculture in individual regions, and particularly those involving differences in indicators of soil productivity (or tree growth rate indicators). Such differences between southern and northern regions produce noticeable advantages for southerners (the Transcaucasus, Central Asia). The result is that, in many cases, personal subsidiary plots produce quite high incomes. This slows down migration from rural areas with a surplus of labor, reduces labor activeness in the public agrarian sector, deforms the structure of individual city dwellers' incomes, and so on. Such phenomena, when personal interest becomes the sole rule of life, are accompanied by revival of outmoded norms of daily behavior, which are in places endowed with a significance on the plane of nationalities.

The solution of modern economic problems is impossible without taking into account both the interests of the country as a whole and the interests of each republic. Consequently, the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and in the Period Through the Year 2000 presuppose profound qualitative advances in the structure of republican economic complexes. A special system of measures for efficient utilization of production potential will be implemented in each one of them.

Demographic factors, including migration by the population, also have an effect on national processes. The result is an increase in the number of nationalities living in each republic. At present, approximately 20 percent of the country's population comprises people who do not belong to the indigenous nationalities of republics where they live.

Under the conditions of socialism, any changes in the nature of national relations are determined primarily by transformations in the social and class sphere. Paramount importance is attached to the creation of a standard social structure of socialist nations. An enormous role in the alignment of our country's social structure was played by the formation of an indigenous working class. Its proportion in the population of republics has been constantly increasing.

This increase occurred mainly in the countryside, and particularly as a result of the transformation of kolkhozes into sovkhozes. Consequently, inter-republican differences remained in terms of the proportion of their main nationality represented by the working class, and especially the industrial working class and its skilled groups.

An indigenous intelligentsia also developed in all republics, and while initially it was mainly creative, administrative-managerial, and mass professional intelligentsia (physicians, teachers, and suchlike), the postwar years saw an intensive growth of the scientific and technical intelligentsia. It must be born in mind that it was essentially created from scratch among formerly backward peoples. Special measures were undertaken for this purpose. Training in vernacular languages was introduced, preferential treatment was given to members of the indigenous nationality as regards admission to VUZ's, and so on. As a result, by the late seventies the maximum percentage of skilled mental workers, in terms of nationalities in union republics, was only about double the minimum such percentage, rather than being dozens of times greater. Moreover, the numerical growth of he students' body in the republics was accompanied by substantial changes in its national composition. Thus, by 1979 the percentage of young people from indigenous nationalities among students in several republics (Georgia, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Lithuania, Estonia, and others) was already greater than the percentage they represented among the population. For example, Yakuts accounted for 79.5 percent of daytime students at the Yakutsk State University in the 1985-1986 academic year, while their proportion among the Yakutsk ASSR population was only 31.1 percent.

The universal growth of educational standards was highly significant in harmonizing the social structure of nations. A particularly substantial role is played in this by the further economic advance of republics and primarily their industrialization and urbanization.

The most important achievement of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy is the formation and development of the Soviet people's culture which is uniform in socialist content, diverse in national forms, and international in spirit, a culture formed and developed on the basis of the best examples and original progressive traditions of the USSR peoples. The process of cultural interaction has encompassed all spheres of spiritual life. It would, of course, be an oversimplification to believe the culture of all peoples must be completely uniform. The multitude of hues of national cultures constitutes an asset of ours.

Peoples' traditions, customary norms of behavior, and value orientations are factors of the acceleration of republics' socioeconomic and spiritual development and of the overcoming of negative phenomena in society's moral and ethical life.

At the same time, it would be incorrect to reduce everything to the development of national cultures while overlooking the importance of bringing them closer together. "... It is important," the 27the party congress noted, "to ensure that healthy interest in everything valuable that exists in each national culture does not degenerate into attempts at isolation from the objective process of interaction and alignment of national cultures." Meanwhile, unfortunately, some works of fiction and art and scientific works contain attempts to idealize reactionary-nationalist and religious remnants of the past under the guise of national originality, to embellish the history of one people, and to diminish the role played by other peoples.

The free development of national languages with the simultaneous spreading of the Russian language as the language of communication between nations is another achievement of the party's Leninist nationalities policy. A trend toward increasing the percentage of those fluent in the Russian language among people of non-Russian nationalities developed in the seventies. It became apparent at the same time that, first, one out of three people from non-Russian nationalities was not fluent in it and, second, the spreading of the Russian language among the indigenous nationalities of union republics was not progressing evenly. It is, therefore, still a topical task to qualitatively improve the knowledge of the Russian language, especially in the rural regions of Central Asia, the Transcaucasus, and the Baltic region.

At the same time, substantial importance attaches to the learning of languages of indigenous residents in the republics by Russians and people of other nationalities. This improves relations between individuals and helps in adapting to a different ethnic environment.

The improvement of socialism depends largely on the extent to which we succeed in mobilizing the spiritual energy and boosting the labor and social activeness of people. It must be borne in mind in this work that the problems of the human factor have their national and ethnic aspect. It is, after all, specific people who are the direct vehicles of the national element. But our social scientists concentrated their attention mainly on studying the correlation of national and international elements at the republican and inter-republic level, while the individual's specific national features were overlooked. The result was an underestimation of the problem of the dialectical combination of national and international elements in people's awareness and behavior.

It must be said the process of internationalizing most spheres of our society's life is accompanied by growing national self-awareness. A basis for this is provided primarily by the economic, social, and cultural progress of Soviet nations, generating legitimate national pride among their representatives. At the same time, it is well known that the growth of national self-awareness among representatives of all nations is combined with a sense of all-Soviet pride and all-Soviet self-awareness. It must not be forgotten, of course, social awareness and social mentality at times fail to adequately reflect objective social processes. Under certain conditions, individuals develop various forms of nationalism representing, from the viewpoint of social psychology, one aspect of egotism -- the desire to ensure privileges for their own nationalities at the expense of others.

What are the causes of such phenomena? References are usually made primarily to remnants of the past in people's awareness and to the influence of bourgeois propaganda. There can be no argument these factors do play a role. Matters do not end with them. The cause of the aforementioned phenomena must often be sought in the divergence between words and deeds, in the contradictions of modern society's development, and, to a large extent, in matters concerning the sphere of public awareness.

In many instances, the feeling of unrealized expectations in specific situations of life, primarily involving production activity, can be transplanted to national soil. Specifically, under the conditions created by higher educational standards among the population of republics, including the indigenous nationality, one cannot rule out the emergence of imbalances between the supply of and demand for skilled jobs. For example, the 1981-1985 plans in Georgia failed to make provisions for the employment of about 19 percent of VUZ graduates. It must also be borne in mind people's social expectations rise in line with their rising educational standards. A special role under these conditions is assigned to internationalist cadres policy. [paragraph continues]

Membership of a nationality as such can be neither a privilege nor a reason for limitations. This is precisely why, starting in the very first years of Soviet power, cadres problems at all levels in the republics were resolved on many occasions by resorting to the all-Union potential.

The purpose of the overcoming of negative phenomena in the sphere of contacts between nations is to assist in the improvement of Soviet democracy, the consistent application of the principles of socialist self-management, and particularly the active participation by representatives of all nationalities in the work of organs of power and management. This actually means representation not only on a republican scale but also in all-Union organs and in public organizations.

At the same time, some other trends emerged. It was noted at the 27th CPSU Congress that localistic and parochial considerations gained the upper hand in places. They hindered interregional exchanges of cadres, the exchanges of experienced workers between republics and the center and between the country's cities and regions. In many instances this resulted in self-isolation, stagnation in work, and other negative phenomena. Outmoded forms of local and family ties developed in the approach toward cadres questions. It is necessary to also bear in mind that nationalistic remnants pf the past are often interwoven with private property ownership trends and careerism.

It must also be considered that any dissatisfaction by people in the sphere of daily life could be projected into the sphere of national relations. Therefore, the party's line of intensification of production for the purpose of boosting Soviet people's prosperity (expansion of housing construction, improvement of consumer service, and so on) is fundamentally important also in the sphere of national relations.

The problems arising here are strongly reflected among young people. At first glance this may appear strange — after all, young people are most receptive to the internationalization of culture, better educated, and socially mobile. Young people are also particularly sensitive to any social distortions, and often react to them emotionally rather than rationally. As a rule, moreover, it is young people who lack the experience of positive labor contacts among nations.

At times the law-governed process of the internationalization of culture and the inter-nation mix of the population is painful to accept. Some representatives of individual nationalities perceive this process — especially wherever it is particularly intensive — almost as an impending loss of national originality, culture, language, and so on. Hence the feelings of traditionalism, the underestimation of the Russian language as a means of contact between nations, the temptation to isolate themselves within the narrow framework of national cultures, and the deadening of international awareness. Nationalist elements take advantage of such feelings, and at times quite successfully.

Multinational cities and construction sites play a major role in the settlement of inter-nation relations. Joint labor and prolonged contacts engender friendly inter-nation relations. At the same time, it is in multinational collectives that people notice most of all the specific features of cultures and customary behavior and compare the occupations and way of life of representatives of their own and other nations. There is a need here for clear-cut cadres policy and for concern to satisfy the cultural requirements of people from all nationalities.

All this demands considered work by party and soviet organs. The new edition of the CPSU Program notes it is necessary to persistently strive to ensure that each Soviet person is distinguished by "implacability toward phenomena of nationalism and chauvinism, national restriction, and national egotism...." At the same time, it is necessary to consistently explain that traditionalism and the desire for isolation within one's own national culture inevitably engender provincialism and detachment from the mainstream of history. Active propaganda of the successes of republics and peoples, especially those that were backward in the past, must be coupled in close union with demonstration of their practical interest, in desire for the common good, and in inculcating lofty love for the motherland, the USSR. A particular role has to be played by in-depth analysis of the real content of national processes in all their complexity and contradiction. This is particularly important because until quite recently, as the Central Committee January (1987) Plenum noted, "the mistakes allowed to occur in the sphere of national relations and their manifestations remained in the shadows, and it was not acceptable to talk about them." There is also a need for extensive and multiform (television, literary, museum, and so on) truthful propaganda of knowledge of the progressive historical traditions and characteristic features of the culture of various people, particularly neighboring ones. It is here, more than anywhere else, that there must be implacability toward high-flown bragging, prejudiced views, superficiality, and haste.

The development of socialist nations and the new conditions of their interaction, when they are equal not only in their rights but also in their actual socioeconomic position, persistently demand that ideological work should pay the due attention to national aspects. An important role in the acceleration of our society's socioeconomic development and in the attainment of a qualitatively new position by them is played by the strengthening of fraternal friendship between peoples and the education of working people in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism.

CSA ISSUES JANUARY INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

PM191415 Moscow ECONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No. 8, Feb 87 (Signed to Press 12 Feb 87) p 2

[Unattributed "Report by the USSR Central Statistical Administration": "On Industry's Work in January 1987" -- passages within slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] The EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA editorial office has received a USSR Central Statistical Administration report on the results of industry's work in January 1987.

The majority of industrial enterprises fulfilled their contractual commitments in January this year.

The total volume of industrial output in January this year was maintained at virtually the same level as last year (99.9 percent), while the average daily output increased by 2.3 percent.

The enterprises' plans envisaged that output volume should increase by 2.5 percent compared with the plan for January last year. It actually exceeded last year's plan level by 1.5 percent. The fulfillment of the labor productivity plan was not ensured.

Some 77 percent of enterprises fully discharged their contractual commitments. At the same time, the output sales plan taking delivery commitments into account was fulfilled 96.5 percent by industry as a whole. This was due to inadequate preparation by enterprises in a number of sectors for work under conditions of enhanced demands regarding economic activity, the severe winter, and the increased unevenness of production and shipment of output. Many enterprises failed to take the necessary measures to organize work under conditions of state acceptance and enhanced responsibility for adherence to technological discipline and output quality.

The rate of output volume growth in January 1987 by national economic complexes and union republics is as follows (in percentages):

	Planned for Jan 1987 as percentage of		Actual in Jan 1987 as percentage of	
	Jan 1986 plan	Jan 1986 actual	Jan 1986 plan	Jan 1986 actual
Fuel and energy complex	6.4	5.0	6.4	5.0
Metallurgical complex	2.6	0.7	0.8	-1.1
Machine building complex	2.5	1.3	-6.9	-7.9
Chemical industry and timber complex	4.8	2.3	2.1	-0.3
Agro-industrial complex	-0.7	-3.1	2.4	-0.1

Construction industry complex — USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry	2.6	0.8	0.4	-1.3
RSFSR	2.3	0.6	0.7	-0.9
Ukrainian SSR	1.5	-0.2	-1.9	-3.5
Belorussian SSR	5.3	2.8	5.2	2.6
Uzbek SSR	2.9	-1.3	3.8	-0.4
Kazakh SSR	3.3	0.0	3.7	0.4
Georgian SSR	2.5	-0.8	2.5	-0.8
Azerbaijan SSR	3.4	2.1	3.6	2.3
Lithuanian SSR	6.7	4.5	5.6	3.5
Moldavian SSR	3.2	0.3	1.6	-1.3
Latvian SSR	2.5	0.5	-1.6	-3.4
Kirghiz SSR	-4.1	-7.5	-3.5	-6.9
Tajik SSR	2.1	-1.9	5.2	1.1
Armenian SSR	5.1	1.6	5.3	1.9
Turkmen SSR	5.1	0.6	8.2	3.6
Estonian SSR	2.7	-0.6	2.3	-1.0

/The fuel and energy complex/ met the targets for coal, oil, and gas extraction and for electricity and heat production as a whole:

	Produced in Jan 1987	Percentage of Jan plan fulfillment
Electricity, billion kilowatt-hours	160	101
Oil (including gas condensate), million metric tons	52.6	100.4
Gas, billion cubic meters	62.9	102
Coal, million metric tons	67.0	102

Above-plan extraction amounted to 1.5 million metric tons of coal, 0.2 million metric tons of oil (including gas condensate), and 1.1 billion cubic meters of gas.

/Ferrous metallurgy/ allowed a lag to build up in the production of steel and rolled ferrous metals (98 percent and 96 percent of the plans respectively).

The sector's results were affected by substantial shortcomings in the work of a number of enterprises: the Cherepovets Metallurgical Combine, the "Amurstal" Metallurgical Plant, the Kommunarsk Metallurgical Combine, Zhdanovsk's Ilich Metallurgical Combine, and Dneprovskiy Rayon's Dzerzhinskiy Metallurgical Combine.

The work by /the machine building complex/ was unsatisfactory. Enterprises under the jurisdiction of /machine building ministries/ achieved a 95.3 percent fulfillment of their January plan for output sales taking delivery commitments into account; the shortfall of output deliveries against commitments amounted to R373 million. The output plan was not fulfilled in terms of many types of products, as the following figures shows:

	Produced in Jan 1987	Percentage of Jan plan fulfillment
AC electric motors, million kilowatts	3.9	80
Metal-cutting machine tools, million rubles	199	85
Industrial robots, units	960	114
Instruments, automation equipment, and spare parts, million rubles	355	89
Computer equipment and spare parts, million rubles	321	91
Tractors, million horsepower	4.2	95
Agricultural machinery million rubles	311	95
Grain harvesting combines, thousands	8.4	102
Machines and equipment for stock raising and feed production, million rubles	179	71

A lag was allowed to build up as regards the fulfillment of plan targets for the manufacture of metal rolling equipment and diesel locomotives by the USSR Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, AC electric motors and electric locomotives by the USSR Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, feed harvesting combines by the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production, excavators by the USSR Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building, and spinning machines by the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances.

/The chemical industry and timber complex/ failed to cope with the plan as a whole. Compared with January last year, there was an increase in the manufacture of mineral fertilizers, chemical fibers and yarns, and several other types of products. The output of the main types of products is shown by the following figures:

Automobiles, thousands	104	93
Wallpaper, million standard lengths	41.8	100.9
Furniture, million rubles	674	95
/Light Industry Goods/		
Textiles, all types, million square meters	1,014	96
Knitted underwear and outerwear, million items	151	99.2
Hosiery, million pairs	168	100.3
Footwear, million pairs	67.6	98

The fulfillment of the January plan for the manufacture of the "Elektronika 401M" semiconductor color television sets (USSR Ministry of the Electronics Industry) and of zigzag-stitch sewing machines (USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances) was not ensured.

A significant lag in plan fulfillment was allowed to build up by enterprises under the jurisdiction of the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances (washing machines, refrigerators and freezers),and the USSR Ministry of the Communications Equipment Industry and the USSR Ministry of the Radio Industry (radio receivers, television sets, tape recorders).

In 1987 the USSR Ministry of Light Industry switched to new conditions, under which the unconditional fulfillment of commitments to the trade network is the most important indicator. In January, however, the ministry's enterprises failed to deliver goods worth R370 million. One enterprise in three failed to fulfill its commitments.

The fulfillment of targets set for the first quarter of 1987 demands that labor collectives, ministries, and departments adopt the necessary measures to enhance organization in work, make up the lag which was allowed to build up in January, and make fuller use of the opportunities provided by the new conditions of economic management.

PAPER REVIEWS JANUARY STOCKRAISING FIGURES

PM191409 Moscow EKONOMISCHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No. 8, Feb 87 (Signed to Press 12 Nov 86) p 17

["Statistical Summary": "Stockraising on Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes"]

[Text] The editorial office has received the USSR Central Statistical Administration's figures for the state of stockraising on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in January 1987.

Despite the exceptionally severe weather conditions, the majority of farms did not allow stock unit productivity to decline in January.

I. Production of Livestock Products [subhead]

In January the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes achieved the following results in the production of livestock products:

Indicators	January 1987	January 1987 as Percentage of January 1986
Meat production (sale of livestock and poultry for slaughter, live weight), thousand metric tons	1,951	101
of which:		
cattle	1,213	104
pigs	488	98
sheep and goats	26	88
poultry	224	99.3
Gross milk yield, thousand metric tons	4,888	106
Average milk yield per cow, kg	171	106
Hen eggs, millions	4,895	100.1
Average egg yield of laying hens, units	18	95

Kolkhoz and sovkhoz meat production increased by 28,000 metric tons in comparison with the same period last year. Meat production increased on farms in many union republics with the exception of the Estonian, Moldavian, Lithuanian, and Uzbek SSR's.

The greatest increase in meat production in the RSFSR was secured by farms in Stavropol Kray and Murmansk, Kostroma, Voronezh, Tambov, Saratov, Ulyanovsk, Orenburg, and Perm Oblasts. Meat production was allowed to decline in Pskov, Ivanovo, Kirov, Astrakhan, Sverdlovsk, Omsk, Kamchatka, and Kalinigrad Oblasts and in the Chechen-Ingush and Yakutsk ASSR.

The gross milk yield was 260,000 metric tons more than in January last year. An increase in milk production was secured by stock unit workers in all union republics except the Moldavian, Latvian, and Tajik SSR's.

The greatest increase in milk production in the RSFSR was achieved by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Krasnodar Kray and Bryansk, Ivanovo, Kaluga, Ryazan, Tula, Chelyabinsk, Tomsk, and Chita Oblasts. Milk production declined on farms in Pskov, Kursk, Tambov, Penza, Kurgan, and Tyumen Oblasts and the North Osetian ASSR.

Egg production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in January 1987 increased by 3 million compared with the same period last year.

II. Purchases of Livestock Products in the Country (On All Categories of Farms) [subhead]

Types of Product Purchased	Purchased During January 1987	January 1987 as Percentage of January 1986
Livestock and poultry (live weight), thousand metric tons	1,032	101
Milk, thousand metric tons	4,388	107
Eggs, millions	4,927	99.5

The volume of livestock and poultry sales to the state in the country increased by 26,000 metric tons in comparison with the same period last year. There was a decline in sales of livestock and poultry by farms in the Estonian, Moldavian, Uzbek, Lithuanian, and Kazakh SSR.

In the RSFSR livestock and poultry purchases increased on farms in Orenburg, Kemerovo, Saratov, Voronezh, and several other oblasts. Meat purchases declined on farms in Ivanovo, Sverdlovsk, Kirov, Omsk, Pskov, Kalinin, Kaliningrad, Orel, Tula, Kurgan, and other oblasts and in the Kalmyk ASSR.

Sales of milk and dairy products increased by 293,000 metric tons during January 1987. Farms in all union republics except the Tajik SSR increased milk sales to the state. In the RSFSR increases in milk sales were achieved by farms in Tula, Ivanovo, Kirov, Ryazan, Bryansk, Chelyabinsk, Kemerovo, and other oblasts. Milk sales declined in Tyumen, Kursk, Kurgan, and Tambov Oblasts and the Kabardino-Balkar ASSR.

Egg sales to the state fell by 26 million in comparison with January last year. Egg sales fell on farms in the Latvian, Moldavian, Ukrainian, and Estonian SSR.

III. Production and Purchases of Livestock Products by Union Republic [subhead]

Union Republic	January 1987 as Percentage of January 1986					
	Production			Purchases		
	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Livestock and Poultry	Milk	Eggs
USSR	101	106	100.1	101	107	99.5
RSFSR	103	107	100.8	101	108	100.7
of which the non-Chernozem zone	97	107	101	96	109	102
Ukrainian SSR	101	102	95	106	104	94
Belorussian SSR	103	112	101	103	118	101
Uzbek SSR	98	112	111	91	118	106
Kazakh SSR	100.1	110	100.9	96	109	102
Georgian SSR	102	106	96	101	106	102
Azerbaijan SSR	118	103	117	103	107	114
Lithuanian SSR	93	100.8	107	95	105	108
Moldavian SSR	90	98	95	86	102	89
Latvian SSR	102	99.9	89	106	102	86
Kirghiz SSR	107	107	105	109	106	100.5
Tajik SSR	117	99.1	123	117	99.4	120
Armenian SSR	104	102	107	102	102	103
Turkmen SSR	114	102	115	115	102	116
Estonian SSR	73	104	95	72	108	96

IV. Livestock Numbers [subhead]

As of 1 February 1987 there were 95.6 million head of cattle on kolkozes and sovkhozes -- 1.5 million more than on the same date last year. There were 28.9 million more than on the same date last year. There were 28.9 million cows, a reduction of 167,000. The pig population reached 60.7 million, which is an increase of 1.8 million. Sheep and goats numbered 117.4 million, which is 1.7 million more than on the same date last year. The number of poultry stood at 745.6 million, which is an increase of 5.8 million.

However, the atmosphere of creative enthusiasm which has been generated in the country is by no means fully used by scientists yet. While agreeing that boldness and initiative in the advancement of new ideas and the determined repudiation of obscure research and preconceived thinking are necessary, many scientists nevertheless continue to follow their customary, well-trodden paths. To be fair: It is too early to judge restructuring in social sciences in terms of book output. Are there many scientific literature publishing houses which can claim that their plans include manuscripts which consider topical problems in a new and original way, still less that such works are being produced?

It is also pointless trying to find in scientific periodicals works whose ideological fervor, depth of analysis, and serious conclusion would attract universal attention or make a striking contribution to our spiritual life. Most publications remain incapable not only of eliciting social response but even of generating heightened interest within the professional community. Scientists increasingly fail to take account in their work of the fact their sciences are social not only in content but also in their impact on people's hearts and minds and in their active participation in molding social consciousness. There are extremely few popular works on philosophy, history, political economy, literary criticism, or sociology.

To be blunt: Many VUZ teachers are incapable of non-sterotyped work or of inspiring young people by the emotional and intellectual content of Marxism-Leninism. According to sociologists' figures, there are a great number of students whose attitude to social sciences study is purely formal. This is a reflection of the unsatisfactory state of teaching, which is a considerable extent explains the underachievement of VUZ science and the division of teachers from independent scientific research.

The main criterion of the effectiveness of a scientist's work in any sphere is the benefit brought to the people. In our country scientists are still judged in terms of academic degrees and titles rather than by real deeds and knowledge. We must resolutely root out those unproductive scientists whose sole aim is to ease and hasten the preparation and defense of their dissertation. The potential of social sciences can only decline if its cadre nucleus -- candidates and doctors -- let their level of skill decline. This is particularly noticeable when they lack the basic education -- as has happened in the case of the economic sciences, for example, upon which of late everyone who has wanted to -- from astronomers and chemists to philologists, journalists, and political scientists -- has focused their attention.

The system of training academic cadres needs to be improved. It is time to give serious thought to how to study the style and methods of the leadership and management of the scientific process. This is one of the paramount tasks facing the USSR Academy of Sciences and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education.

An atmosphere of creativity and intensive scientific exploration in research collectives is of tremendous significance for the restructuring of social sciences. The necessary conditions for that exist but are often used unsatisfactorily. Wider and more frequent use must be made of scientific work competitions in institutes. The open discussion of complex problems and fruitful theoretical discussions are the lifeblood of science. The monopoloy exercised by individuals and groups is absolutely intolerable and harmful to restructuring.

The concentration of manpower and resources in the main areas and coordination in the conduct of research are an importnat reserve for accelerating the positive processes in social sciences. [paragraph continues]

Research must be uninterrupted and continuous, to which end the USSR Academy of Sciences together with the State Committee for Science and Technology and the USSR Gosplan should actively improve the planning and coordination of scientific work and the forecasting of social sciences development.

The availability of information on the processes being studied is a condition for ensuring the high productivity of scientists' work and for heightening interest in their research. The positive changes that have been noticed here should be consolidated and deepened.

The more work we undertake in restructuring the clearer becomes its scale and significance and the work ahead. The degree of awareness of the vital problems and contradictions and the social trends and prospects has largely depended and continues to depend, as the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) plenum noted, on the state and development of theoretical thinking and on the atmosphere on the creative front. The party is creating all the conditions for accelerating the elimination of the backlog in the development of social sciences. It is Soviet social scientists' paramount duty to make better and fuller use of these conditions.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON ELECTIVE PARTY ORGANS' ROLE

PM171155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Feb 87 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Collectivity of Leadership: Enhancing the Role of the Party's Elective Organs"]

[Text] Restructuring is gathering pace. Party organizations, relying firmly on the broad masses, are everywhere pioneering the development and deepening of this restructuring. Reliance on the fervent support and vital creativity of the people, the CPSU Central Committee January plenum noted, makes it possible to energetically launch great revolutionary work to renew all aspects of Soviet society's life.

At the same time, the Central Committee plenum keenly raised the question of further improving the forms and methods of party work in the conditions of restructuring and of further improving the practice of the selection, placement, and training of cadres. Particular emphasis was placed on the need to strictly observe the principle of the collectivity of leadership which, as is well known, is the most important precondition for the healthy life of every party organization.

It is no secret that in the recent past this principle was frequently flouted and the role of party meetings and elective organs was depreciated. Many Communists were thus deprived of the opportunity of actively participating in the discussion of urgent questions, including cadre policy. Ultimately this also undermined their influence on the situation in labor collectives and in various areas of economic and social life. The principle of Communists' equality was flouted. What was the result? One leader -- a party member -- finding himself beyond the reach of monitoring or criticism, disregarded party ethics, and made a mess of his work and shrugged this off.

During restructuring an uncompromising war was declared on that kind of behavior. Steadfastly pursuing the 27th party congress line of expanding democracy within the party means comprehensively asserting within elective organs a genuine collectivity, equality, and free, principled discussion of the urgent problems. [paragraph continues]

	Produced in Jan 1987	Percentage of Jan plan fulfillment
Mineral fertilizers (in 100-percent nutrient equivalent), million metric tons	3.1	100.8
Chemical plant protection agents (in 100-percent active ingredients), thousand metric tons	29.5	99.2
Chemical fibers and yarns, thousand metric tons	130	99.1
Synthetic resins and plastics, thousand metric tons	450	90
Commercial lumber (excluding minor timber procurements), million trimmed cubic meters	29.1	90
Paper, thousand metric tons	516	97

/The construction complex/ enterprises showed the following output increases in January this year compared with January last year: 2 percent for cement, 4 percent for asbestos cement sheets, 5 percent for asbestos, and 2 percent for window glass.

The fulfillment of plan targets for the manufacture of most basic types of construction materials is as follows:

	Produced in Jan 1987	Percentage of Jan plan fulfillment
Cement, million metric tons	11.4	100.1
Precast ferroconcrete, million cubic meters	8.6	98
Asbestos cement sheet (shingle), million standard tiles	744	100.3
Soft roofing and insulation materials, million square meters	166	100.4
Asbestos, thousand metric tons	180	101
Window glass, million square meters	22.3	100

Above-plan output amounted to 2.4 million standard tiles of asbestos cement sheet, 0.7 million square meters of soft roofing and insulation materials, and 1,700 metric tons of asbestos.

/The agro-industrial complex/ sectors fulfilled the plan for production of the most important foodstuffs. Compared with January 1986, output growth was 3 percent for edible fish products, 13 percent for butter, 3 percent for wholemilk products, and 35 percent for fruit juices. The manufacture of vodka, liqueurs, and grape wine fell by 42 percent.

The fulfillment of plan targets for the manufacture of foodstuffs and other consumer goods is as follows:

	Produced in Jan 1987	Percentage of Jan plan fulfillment
/Foodstuffs/		
Meat (from state raw material resources), million metric tons	1.1	107
Sausage products, thousand metric tons	297	102
Edible fish products including canned fish (USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry), thousand metric tons	480	106
Butter (from state raw material resources), thousand metric tons	75.9	117
Wholemilk products in milk equivalent (from state raw material resources), million metric tons	2.5	104
/Goods for Cultural, Consumer Service, and Domestic Purposes/		
Radio receivers, thousands	550	82
Television sets, thousands	540	72
Tape recorders, thousands	318	77
Refrigerators and freezers, thousands	455	89
Washing machines, thousands	410	87

COSMOS SATELLITES LAUNCHED 19, 20 FEBRUARY

Cosmos-1822

LD201154 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1140 GMT 20 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow, 20 Feb (TASS) — Another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1822, was launched in the Soviet Union on 19 February.

The satellite carries scientific apparatus for continuing space research.

The satellite has been placed in orbit with the following parameters:

Initial period of revolution, 89.5 minutes;
Apogee, 331.5 km;
Perigee, 205 km;
Orbital inclination, 73 degrees.

Besides scientific apparatus, the satellite carries a radio system for the precise measurement of orbital elements and a radiotelemetry system for transmitting to Earth data about the work of the instruments and scientific apparatus.

The apparatus aboard the satellite is working normally.

The coordinating and computing center is processing the incoming information.

Cosmos-1823

LD201234 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1220 GMT 20 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow, 20 Feb (TASS) — Another artificial Earth satellite, Cosmos-1823 was launched in the Soviet Union today. The satellite carried scientific apparatus designed for continuing space research.

The satellite has been placed in orbit with the parameters:

Initial period of revolution, 116 minutes;
Apogee, 1538 km;
Orbital inclination, 73.6 degrees;
Perigee, 1497 km.

Besides scientific apparatus, the satellite carries a radio system for the precise measurement of the orbital elements and a radio telemetry system for transmitting to Earth data about the work of the instruments and scientific apparatus.

The apparatus on board the satellite is working normally. The coordinating and computing center is processing the incoming information.

end

YAZOV ATTENDS COMMEMORATION OF WAR HERO GOVOROV

PM191615 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Feb 87 p 3

["Our correspondent" report: "In Memory of a General"]

[Text] A soiree was held at the M.V. Frunze Soviet Army Central House 18 February to mark the 90th anniversary of the birth of Marshal of the Soviet Union L.A. Govorov. It was attended by soldiers from the Moscow garrison, war veterans, and friends and relatives of L.A. Govorov.

The soiree was opened by Army General D. Yazov, USSR deputy defense minister for personnel.

A report on the life and activity of Leonid Aleksandrovich Govorov, a renowned Soviet general whose name is linked with many glorious pages in our Armed Forces' combat annals, first and foremost the heroic defense of Leningrad in the Great Patriotic War years, was delivered by Army General S. Shcheglov.

At the soiree Air Force Marshal Ye. Savitskiy, Army General N. Lyashchenko, Air Force Colonel General I. Moroz, and Admiral N. Amelko shared their memories of soldier-communist, ardent patriot, Hero of the Soviet Union L.A. Govorov.